The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Statements of Gen. Grant Regarding the Formation of His Cabinet.

Further Consideration of the Suffrage Amendment.

The Senate Refuses to Consider the Tenure-of-Office Bill.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passed by the House Over the Veto.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Some of the mysteries surrounding the selection of Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet are beginning to be unfolded. The President elect had his usual number of visitors to-day, and among them were Senator THAYER, Gens. LOGAN and DODGE, Messrs. DICKEY and MORRELL of Pennsylvania, and other members of the House. Mr. THAYER asked the privilege of making a suggestion regarding the Cabinet, which being granted, he proceeded to state objections to the continuance of a certain member of the present Cabinet. Gen. GRANT surprised him by interrupting him with the remark that the only member of the present Cabinet whom he should retain was Gen. SCHOFIELD, whose services as Secretary of War entitled him to recognition under the new Administration, but that he would probably remain only a brief time, after which both the War and Navy Departments would be filled by civilians. Then Mr. DICKEY said he desired to suggest that the claims of the State of Pennsylvania might be considered in the selection of the Cabinet. Gen. GRANT is said to have responded that the claims of Pennsylvania had already been considered, and that a selection from that State had been decided upon. "The gentleman will probably be as much surprised as any one when he is notified," said Gen. GRANT; "he is and has been a Republican from the first, and I think will satisfy all of you." This prompt response staggered the party, it was so much more than they expected, and without pressing the matter further, they retired, but the conversation was soon repeated in both House and Senate, and the Pennsylvanians particularly were put in a kettle of excitement over the announcement. The guessing as to who the party is at once grew desperate, and ran down the whole list of names from FORNEY, through GEARY, CURTIN and GROW to MCPHERSON. Then it resurrected several very able, fine and honest fossils who have been dead, politically, for thirty years, when at last a malicious wag threw a bombshell into their speculations by suggesting that, after all, it might mean STANTON. To-night the hotel corridors were full of it, and Pennsylvanians are cudgeling their brains in vain attempts to solve the mystery of the name.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional amendment regulating the suffrage was taken up in the Senate to-day, notwithstanding the efforts of the Democrats in that body to impede and postpone action on it. Mr. STEWART moved to non-concur in the House proposition, and that a Committee of Conference be appointed. The yeas and nays were ordered, but immediately before the calling of the roll, GARRETT DAVIS, evidently bent on making a row if possible, moved to lay aside all other business for the purpose of considering the Tenure-of-Office act, demanding the yeas and nays on his motion. There was hardly a sufficient number of Democrats present to order the roll call, but Mr. CONKLING, Mr. EDMUNDS and other Republicans seconded their request. The majority of the Republican members voted in the negative, but Senators ROBERTSON, HOWARD, THAYER, WARNER and KELLOGG voted to take up the Tenure-of-Office act, thus plainly signifying their unwillingness to be bound by the action of the caucus yesterday, when it was determined to postpone the consideration of this question until the next session of Congress.

At the evening session of the Senate to-night a large number of bills from the Committeee on Commerce were passed; among others the bill providing for the erection of a bridge over the East River from New-York to Brooklyn. The amendments of the Senate Committee, providing that the work in question shall not interfere with navigation, and that the plans shall be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of War, were adopted, so that the bill goes back again to the House, but there is no doubt of its passage there in a few days.

GEN. SCHENCK'S COIN BILL.

The House further considered Gen. SCHENCK'S Coin bill to-day, and after considerable discussion and to the surprise of its friends, ordered the previous question and then the main question by a vote of nearly two to one, so that its passage the first thing to-morrow is certain. This is a much more favorable result thanwas anticipated yesterday. The opposition to the measure from the Democrats as a party has had a good effect in driving some Republicans to its support, they so terribly hate to be caught in such company.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Public Expenditures met this morning to consider the report on the Alaska investigation, which was presented by the Chairman, Mr. HULBURD. The report was agreed to, but a division arose on a proposition offered by another member to condemn the practice of employing outside attorneys, agents or influence to carry measures through Congress. Without deciding this question the Committee adjourned until to-morrow. The report will simply state the facts developed, and leave the House and the public to draw its own conclusions. It will show that beyond the $8,000 paid to FORNEY and the connection of PAINTER with the affair, no newspaper or its representative received or sought to receive any money or other consideration for services in favor of the project.

THE MILITARY ORDERS.

The Military Committee of the Senate have presented a favorable report on the bill to repeal that portion of the act of 1868 which required that all military orders issued by the President should be sent through the General of the armies. As the necessity for this enactment will have passed away with the present Administration, it will be passed without much debate, except by the Democrats, during the present or the first days of the next Congress.

THE ALTA VELA CLAIM.

The Alta Vela claim was killed in the Senate to-day, at least during the present session of Congress, by the Foreign Relations Committee, who asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

J. H. BELL AND D. W. REEVES.

Two more recusant witnesses were brought to the bar of the House to-day, for refusing to obey the mandate of the Election Frauds Committee. Their names were J. H. BELL and D. W. REEVES, both of Orange County, New-York. They gave as reasons for not responding to the subpœnas that they did not know there was any investigation going on, and that their witness fees were not tendered with the subpœnas—reasons of average Democratic intelligenbe. After some spread-eagle efforts of Mr. ELDRIDGE to have them set at liberty on this explanation, they were remanded to appear before the Committee and testify. It is generally believed that these fellows were not averse to a trip to Washington at public expense.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Dr. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH has submitted a long report to the Special Committee upon the Ninth Census, which will be made a basis for legislation. He proposes to have the census include inquiries as to population as it exists on the 1st of March, with statistics of agriculture and productive industry within the preceding year, and to have the whole completed within one month, the Commissioner of the Census to appoint a District Superintendent in each Congressional District and Territory, and those District Superintendents to lay out enumeration districts and appoint an enumerator for each, all officers to receive a fixed compensation, and all *per capita* compensation to be abolished.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

THE SENATE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The members of the Senate Special Committee of Conference on the Constitutional Amendment are Messrs. STEWART, CONKLING and EDMUNDS.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Representative KERR, on behalf of the minority of the Select Committee, consisting of himself and Mr. ROSS, submitted a report, which was laid on the table, and ordered printed with the report of the majority. It controverts most of the conclusions of the majority, and vindicates the Judges of the Courts in New-York, and all their clerks and officers, against the charge of unlawful or corrupt participation in, or knowledge of the alleged frauds in the procurement of naturalization papers, and charges that there is no decent or creditable testimony taken by the Committee which fastens upon them any personal knowledge of or conivance in such frauds. It very fully discusses the testimony on which these charges against those officers are based.

A STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.

Some of the prominent friends of Gen. GRANT propose to erect an equestrian statue of him on the southern portico of the Treasury Department. A model of the statue was received here to day, and is in possession of Gen. SPINNER. It is executed by a Boston artist. A life-size would cost $35,000, heroic $50,000, and colossal $75,000. The material is to be composed of cannon captured by GRANT, and the pedestal of granite.

APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

Numerous applications for office under the next Administration are daily received at Headquarters of the Army, and also recommendations for the appointment of friends. No attention is paid to any such papers.

A LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed the following to a New-York Assessor:

"In answer to your letter of the 20th inst., I have to say that circular No. 68 merely authorizes reinspection of tobacco, which had been sold in bulk or barrels, when parties wished to report prior to the time when the law requires such repacking, in order to facilitate the sale of such old stock, it being alleged that at that time that sales of tobacco in bulk could not be effected; that circular, as any one can see, holds out no idea that the repacking in reinspection would relieve the persons holding such tobacco from liability to stamp when the time fixed by law for stamping should have arrived. I would further say, the stamps required to be placed on all smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing and snuff, are tax-paid stamps, or stamps denoting the payment of the tax imposed by the law of kind and quality inclosed in the package, to which the stamp is required to be affixed. These stamps can be purchased of Collectors on the payment of the value or values which they represent, and they can be had in no other way. If this is a hardship, it is a hardship imposed by Congress, for which this office is not responsible. The law is plain, explicit, peremptory; and it is the duty of this office, and of every Internal Revenue officer in the country, to see that the requirements of the law are complied with."

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were considered in the Supreme Court to-day:

No. 91—The Town of Beloit, appellant, *vs.* Samuel C. Morgan, and No. 320, The Town of Beloit, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Samuel C. Morgan. The argument of these causes was concluded by Mr. Ryan, of counsel for the town of Beloit.

No. 103—Samuel C. Morgan, appellant, *vs.* The Town of Beloit, and No. 118, The United States ex rel. Samuel C. Morgan, plaintiff, *vs.* Egbert Gates, Town Clerk of Beloit, and 281, Samuel Morgan, appellant, *vs.* The Town of Beloit and the City of Beloit. The causes were argued by Mr. Carpenter of counsel for Morgan, and Mr. Ryan and Mr. Palmer for the town of Beloit.

No. 92—Edward L. Mead, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Anson Bakard. This cause was argued by Mr. Palmer, of counsel for plaintiff in error, and Mr. Larkin for the defendant in error.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The President presented communications from the Attorney-General in response to the resolution asking for information in relation to persons convicted of violating the Internal Revenue laws.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the Constitutional Amendment, but Mr. DAVIS objected.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and SHERMAN presented petitions for the amendment of the Constitution so as to acknowledge Almighty God as source of all civil authority.

REMISSION OF DUTIES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to remit the duties on philosophical apparatus imported for educational institutions.

BRADY'S WAR VIEWS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Library, reported back and asked to be discharged from the consideration of the memorial of M. P. BRADY, asking Congress to purchase his collection of war views, on the general ground that there is not time enough left for the proper consideration of the subject at this session.

REPORTS, BILLS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment the bill continuing the educational and collection departments of the Freedmen's Bureau, and certain freedmen's hospitals.

Also favorably, the bill to repeal the second section of the act making appropriations for the army, approved March 2, 1867; which fixes the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requires all military orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued through him, and prohibits his removal or suspension, except at his own request or with the approval of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN the joint Committee on the Library were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to secure the copyright of paintings, drawings, statuary and models.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER the Committee on Foreign Relations were discharged from the further consideration of the bill to refund the States of Maine and Massachusetts the interest on advances for the defence of the northeastern frontier, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The same Committee were also discharged from the memorial of Messrs. PATTERSON and MURGIONDO, in relation to the Island of Alta Vela.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the bill declaring that the Neutrality laws shall not be held to forbid the sale or charter of vessels to foreign Governments at peace with the United States, although such vessels may be wholly or in part prepared for war, provided that such sale or charter is a commercial transaction, with no intent on the part of the seller to participate in any hostile or belligerent act or undertaking of the purchaser.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments. The important changes are as follows:

The appropriation for regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department is increased from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000; the appropriation for transportation, &c., is increased from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000; the amount for expenses of recruiting and transportation of recruits is reduced from $150,000 to $50,000; for payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn, reduced from $500,000 to $200,000.

Section 2, directing the Secretary of War to consolidate regiments to a minimum of thirty in all, is stricken out.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SAWYER offered a joint resolution granting prize money to seamen, landsmen and other persons in the navy. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SAWYER also presented resolutions of the Board of Trade of Charleston in relation to the warehousing system. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate any reports in his Department relating to the free ports system of Mexico, and the frauds upon the revenue connected therewith.

Mr. CORBETT offered a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to consider the importance and necessity of erecting a lighthouse in Yaguana Boomski, Aquma Bay, Oregon. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the Constitutional Amendment was then taken up. Mr. STEWART moved to disagree with the House amendment, and asked a committee of conference.

Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone this and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act. Lost—yeas 14, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Kellogg, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Robertson, Thayer, Vickers, Warren, Whyte—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—36.

On motion of Mr. STEWART it was then carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Kellogg, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Pool, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Vickers, Warner, Welch, Whyte—23.

INDIAN TREATY DEFICIENCIES.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the bill to supply deficiencies for fulfilling certain Indian treaty stipulations, was taken up and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN two bills were passed: One to authorize certain National Banks to change their names, and the other to authorize the Western Union Telegraph Company to import, free of duty, their submarine cables.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The President appointed Messrs. STEWART, CONKLING and EDMUNDS as the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate, in relation to the Constitutional Amendment.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, to-morrow, at 12:30 o'clock, was assigned for the consideration of the joint resolution to provide for reporting and printing the debates and proceedings of the next Congress.

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to amend the judicial system of the United States was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the bill because it proposed to create independent Circuit Judges to do the circuit business now done by the Judges of the Supreme Court. This plan had already been tried in Vermont, and found to work so badly that everybody was glad to go back to the old system. The great objection to the bill was, that it would deprive the Judges of the Supreme Court of the valuable experience they now have in the practical administration of justice among the people.

Mr. DRAKE offered a substitute for the bill, providing for a Chief Justice and fourteen Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and making an entirely new arrangement of circuits.

Mr. TRUMBULL urged the importance of the necessity of making additional provisions for the performance of circuit duty, and advocated the bill as it was reported from the Committee.

Mr. DRAKE moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DRAKE) knew the condition of the judicial business in some circuits with which he (Mr. SHERMAN) was acquainted, he would not propose the motion to postpone the bill.

Mr. STEWART said there was a pressing necessity for an additional judicial force to do circuit duty, especially in the South; and he was in favor of the bill of the Committee because he believed it would meet the necessity.

Mr. BUCKALEW had no objection to an increase of the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, but thought the increase proposed too great, and also thought the subject so important as to require more deliberate consideration than it could possibly receive at this stage of the session.

Mr. DRAKE insisted that his amendment would make ample provision for all the requirements of the circuit service.

The amendment was then rejected—yeas 6, nays 39.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment providing that any Judge of any United States Court who shall, after attaining the age of seventy, resign his office, shall receive thereafter, during the residue of his life, the same annual salary to which he shall be entitled at the time of his resignation.

Mr. TRUMBULL appealed to him to withdraw it, as the Committee on the Judiciary had already reported a bill embodying the same provision, but Mr. DRAKE declined.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would vote against the bill if this provision should be added to it. He was not yet prepared to begin the system of pensioning for judicial or any other kind of civil service. The amendment was then rejected.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment, but at the suggestion of Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew it, and the bill was then passed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court of the United States shall hereafter consist of the Chief Justice of the United States and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum; and for this purpose there shall be appointed an additional Associate Justice of the said Court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for each of the nine existing judicial circuits there shall be appointed a Circuit Judge, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall possess the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit. The Circuit Courts in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court allotted to the circuit, or by the Circuit Judge of the circuit, or by the District Judge of the district sitting alone, or by any two of them coming together; and such Courts may be held at the same time in different districts of the same circuit; and more than one such Court may be held at the same time in the same district. The Circuit Judges shall each receive an annual salary of $5,000.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act shall affect the powers of the Justices of the Supreme Court as Judges of the Circuit Court, except in the appointment of clerks of the Circuit Courts, which, in each circuit, shall be appointed by the Circuit Judges of their circuit; and the clerks of the District Courts shall be appointed by the Judges thereof respectively.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of each Justice of the Supreme Court to attend at least one term of the Circuit Court in each district of his circuit during every period of two years.

ILLEGAL OEFICEHOLDERS.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Article of the Constitution.

As reported from the Judiciary Committtee, it provides that any person who shall accept or hold any office to which he is ineligible, under the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, shall be held guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, and a fine of not less than $1,000.

Mr. BUCKALEW thought that the proper remedy for the evil which the bill was designed to meet would be to contest the seat of the disqualified candidate if elected, or to institute a prosecution by the Attorney-General of the State or some legal officer representing the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the proposed legislation was necessary to prevent persons disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment from holding or attempting to hold office in the Southern States.

Mr. WHYTE suggested that any such case might be met with a writ of *quo warranto*.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that as the assumption of a disqualified person to hold office involved a contempt of the Constitution, as well as a disregard of the rights of the opposing candidate, it was necessary to have a more speedy and efficient remedy than would be given by a writ of *quo warranto*.

Mr. BUCKALEW suggested that the case might be met by extending the jurisdiction of the United States Courts.

Mr. DOOLITTLE read the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that

> No person shall hold office who, having previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies;

and argued that, properly construed, it applied not to persons who had engaged in insurrection, &c., at the time of the adoption of the amendment, but to persons who should in the future take part in insurrection against the United States, or aid or comfort their enemies. He believed that whenever the provisions should be passed upon by an independent tribunal, it would receive this construction, because the language would justify it; and also because such a tribunal would hold that it could not have been intended that men without trial or conviction of any crime should be subjected by an *ex post facto* law to these pains and penalties.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the meaning and intention of the Fourteenth Amendment was not a matter of conjecture to him or to the Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) and that the construction which the Senator sought to put upon the language of the amendment was a forced one. Would it be claimed that the provision in the Constitution "no person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty" meant that the candidate must attain the age of thirty after the adoption of the Constitution?

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that the language of the latter provision was only another mode of saying "no person who is not thirty years old shall be a Senator."

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that the language of the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment was simply another mode of saying that no person shall be a Senator who shall at or before the time he assumes to be a Senator have been a rebel. The Senator from Wisconsin (DOOLITTLE) objected to the generally received meaning of the section also, because it would be, in his judgment, an *ex post facto* law imposing pains and penalties. But the answer was that it imposed no penalties whatever, but simply fixed the qualifications for office and made loyalty one of them.

Mr. MORTON, at this point, presented the credentials of D. D. PRATT, Senator elect from Indiana.

Mr. FERRIS offered a substitute for the pending bill, providing

> That any person disqualified from holding office by the Fourteenth Amendment, except persons who had previously been Senators or Representatives, or held other United States offices, might have his disabilities removed by filing in the Department of State a declaration that he holds true and paramount allegiance to the United States, and that he will faithfully support the Constitution thereof; the President to publish monthly by proclamation the names and residences of persons filing such declaration.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought this out of order as an amendment to the bill of the Committee, because not germane to it, the latter being a bill to prevent holding office in violation of the Constitution, and this being a bill to remove political disabilities.

Mr. FERRY regarded his amendment as germane to the pending bill. The great evil complained of was that persons are elected and inducted into office who are disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment. The Judiciary Committee's bill was designed to remedy this evil by making the acceptance of office by disqualified persons a felony, while the latter proposed to do it by removing the disqualification. His plan was to give the disqualified persons an opportunity to ask and obtain a legal removal of their disqualifications. The monthly proclamation of the names and residences of such persons would have the effect to put them upon their honor to make good their declarations; and it should be remembered that this provision would be applied to a community in which the feeling of personal honor was, perhaps, stronger than any other on the face of the globe. The plan of the Committee, on the contrary, was to seize in each community the men for whom the people had testified their respect by electing them to office, and fine them and send them to the penitentiary as felons. He thought there could not be much difficulty in determining which plan would be most conducive to peace, harmony and cheerful obedience to the laws.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN regarded the fact that Mr. FERRY'S substitute required a two-thirds vote to pass, while a majority vote would pass the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee, as conclusive evidence that they were incongruous propositions.

Mr. MORTON took the same view, and further objected to the substitute on the ground that it proposed to abrogate by a general act of Congress the section of the Fourteenth Amendment imposing disabilities upon certain persons at the South; whereas, in his judgment, it was intended by those who had proposed and ratified the amendment, that those disabilities should only be removed by Congress passing upon each case separately. He was not in haste to remove the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and he thought the people were not. He would vote, therefore, for the bill of the Judiciary Committee, and, indeed, such a law would still be necessary, even if the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut should be adopted, in order to meet the cases of persons insisting upon holding office, without filing the proposed declaration in the Department of State.

Mr. WHYTE thought the legislation proposed by the Judiciary Committee wholly unnecessary and mischievous. If any disqualified person should attempt to take a seat in either House of Congress, he would be put out; and if any such person should attempt to hold any other office, the Attorney-General of the State could have him turned out by a writ of *quo warranto*. There was no more reason for making it a felony for a man disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution, to accept an office, than in making it a felony for a man less than thirty years old, or a man not nine years a citizen of the United States, to accept the office of Senator of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the fact that it was nearly 4 o'clock, and moved to postpone the recess until 4:30 o'clock.

Mr. DAVIS—Even if you do, you cannot pass the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, I move to postpone this bill, that we may take up some others that perhaps we can pass.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.

The motion was carried, and the bill to amend the Civil Rights act was taken up and passed without debate.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill relating to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by striking out the two last sections.

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. BUCKALEW and FOWLER, and opposed by Mr. TRUMBULL, and was pending, when at 4:30, the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock the Senate reassembled, the session this evening having been for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. CHANDLER, the following bills were taken up and passed, with amendments reported by the Committee:

BILLS PASSED.

To establish as a post route the proposed bridge over the East River between New-York and Brooklyn.

To give the consent of the United States for the erection of a bridge across the Delaware between Philadelphia and Camden.

To authorize the construction of a bridge at Portland, Oregon.

SALES OF SHIPS TO BELLIGERENTS.

The bill declaratory of the law relating to the sale of ships to friendly belligerents was taken up.

Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, said that the Committee on Foreign Relations had reported a bill on the same subject, and asked the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce to consent to the postponement of the bill until there should be a further attendance of Senators.

Mr. CHANDLER consented and the bill was postponed.

THE FURS OF ALASKA.

The bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, and to protect the inhabitants thereof, was then taken up.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reduce the term for which the seal fisheries are to be leased from fifteen years to eleven years. Carried.

Mr. FOWLER said the bill proposed to create an abominable monopoly. At best, the whole business of seal-killing was infamous. For himself, he would just as soon kill so many babies. [Laughter.] Senators might laugh, but the seal was a most remarkable animal. [More laughter.] However, he supposed the bill would pass.

The bill was then passed.

THE NASHVILLE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The bill appropriating $25,000 to purchase additional grounds for the erection of a Custom-house at Nashville was passed.

THE SHIP AGRA.

The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new American register to the ship *Agra*, of Boston, was then taken up.

Mr. NYE opposed the bill, as before, upon the ground that the transfer of the vessel to the protection of the British flag was authorized by the owners, and that vessels so transferred ought not to be admitted again under the protection of the flag of the United States.

The bill was laid over informally.

The bill to allow the New-York, New-Foundland and London Telegraph Company to land their submarine cable on the shores of the United States was next taken up.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by adding a section, providing that Congress shall have a right to regulate, by general rule, the tariff for the transmission of messages.

Mr. SUMNER'S motion was then adopted.

The bill was then passed.

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND ASSESSORS.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate insisted upon its amendment to the bill allowing Deputy Collectors and Assessors the pay of their principals when they perform the duties of their principals; and the President appointed Messrs. CATTELL, MORRILL and WARNER a Committee of Conference on the subject.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

The bill to amend the act to provide for the greater security of the lives of passengers, on board of vessels propelled by steam, was taken up.

It was discussed for a time, and was pending, when at 10:20 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COOK, of Illinois, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of J. H. CASEMENT, claiming to be elected a delegate from the Territory of Wyoming. The report concludes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That J. H. CASEMENT is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Delegate from the Territory of Wyoming.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The Speaker laid before the House the President's veto of the Copper Tariff bill. The veto message was read, and the question being, Shall the bill pass, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said he did not propose to take up the time of the House, at this late day of the session, in a fresh discussion of this bill. He would yield his hour to gentlemen on both sides of the House, who were especially interested in this measure, and resume the floor in time to call the previous question. He yielded ten minutes, first to Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, who spoke of the willingness of the President to oblige his friends in Baltimore by vetoing the bill. The Baltimoreans in turn had invited him to stop at their city, on his way to Tennessee, and enjoy their hospitality. While he would be reveling in the Monumental City, the hardy miners on the banks of Lake Superior would, should the bill fail to pass over the veto, be suffering from his obstinate action. He then proceeded to review the message of the President, arguing that there was nothing in the provisions of the bill which made it a tax upon the industry of any part of the country.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, had fifteen minutes yielded to him by Mr. SCHENCK. He said that when a person had a bad cause to defend they frequently went off to side issues. The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BLAIR) had abused the author of the veto instead of answering its arguments. He (Mr. BROOKS) was as much interested in the copper business as the gentleman from Michigan, (Mr. BLAIR,) yet he would not inflict any injury upon the whole country for the sake of his own constituents. Copper stocks had gone up in New-York from five to ten per cent. since this bill passed the House; but for the prospect of a veto they would have gone up ten per cent. more. It was to the interest of the moneyed men that this bill should pass over the veto. The bill itself was an iniquitous measure. It struck at some of the most important interests of the country, and he hoped it would not pass.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, appealed to his side of the House (the Republican) to vote upon the merits of the measure itself, and not upon ANDREW JOHNSON. He knew the President was not popular in this House, especially on this side of it. He hoped that gentlemen would remember that they were voting on a measure in which a large portion of the country was interested. The question was whether the speculators in stocks in State and Wall streets, should have an opportunity to realize a large amount of money through the action of the House. This was sought to be accomplished in the time-honored name of protection. He asked the members on his side of the House to divest themselves of all extraneous considerations, and vote upon the merits of the bill. He had no doubt that if this was done, the veto would be sustained.

Mr. PHELPS, of Maryland, who had five minutes in replying to the remarks of Mr. BLAIR, said that he had drawn upon his imagination for his facts, instead of answering the objections contained in the veto message. Because the citizens of Baltimore had seen fit to invite the President to visit their city on his way to his home, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BLAIR) had jumped at the conclusion that the President had vetoed the bill on that account. It had been customary for years for the citizens of Baltimore to invite and extend to the retiring President, at the close of his term, the hospitalities of the City of Baltimore on his way to his home. There was nothing unusual in this. It was not long since he (Mr. PHELPS) had had the pleasure, in company with the City Councils of Baltimore, of extending the hospitalities of that city to the President elect—Gen. GRANT. He regarded this as a righteous cause, and he hoped he would be sustained by the House.

After some remarks in favor of the bill and against the veto from Messrs. DRIGGS, AXTELL and HIGBY,

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, arose to close the debate. He denied that this bill put the copper interest in advance of other interests. It scarcely brought them up to the level of protection given to iron, lead and other interests. He would not stop to repel the imputation put upon the Committee that the bill was taken up in the interest of Wall-street. Whenever gentlemen imputed such motives to him, he always suspected that it arose from an inner consciousness that they would do something of the kind themselves if they had a chance. He demanded the previous question.

The bill was passed—yeas 115, nays 56.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rose to a personal explanation relative to a letter from Dubuque, Iowa, published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, which reflects upon his integrity as a member of the House. He said he had been nearly eight years in the public service, and he had hoped to retire without the smell of smoke upon his garments. Through all this time there had not until now been laid a charge of corruption. In the Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 19th inst. appeared a letter from Dubuque, Iowa, charging him with corruption in connection with the North or Sioux City branch of the Pacific Railroad. The letter charges Mr. WILSON with having made $110,000 out of this road in a corrupt manner. Mr. WILSON said the attack was cruel; it had no fact or foundation upon which to rest; but nine days more of the present session remained, and there was no time for an examination into these charges. Nothing was left to him but to denounce the entire charge as false in every part. He did not know what had prompted this libelous attack. He had read an affidavit from JOHN I. BLAIR, of New-Jersey, the President of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, pronouncing the charges in the *Gazette* false. With this statement of the truth, he would leave the matter to the House and the country.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, also explained that, inasmuch as his name had been referred to in the communication, he denounced the charges as false and malicious. His only surprise was that a paper so respectable as the Cincinnati *Gazette* should admit such slanders into its columns.

THE RECUSANT WITNESSES.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared with the two recusant witnesses who refused to testify before the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds—Messrs. BELL and REEVES, of Orange County, New-York.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, offered a resolution that J. H. BELL be arraigned at the bar of the House for contempt, in refusing to answer before the Committee on the New-Pork Election Frauds, and that the Speaker propound the usual questions.

Mr. BELL, in reply to the questions of the Speaker, said that he had no excuse to offer. While the examination was in progress he had got angry, and he supposed so had Mr. BLAIR. He was now ready to appear before the Committee and answer any question that might be put to him.

Mr. REEVES was then arraigned in a similar manner, and in reply to the question propounded by the Speaker, said he had not appeared before the Committee because he did not consider he was subpœnæd. He was now ready to appear and answer any question that might be put to him.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New-York, moved that the witnesses be discharged.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to.

The witnesses were then taken in custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented the report of the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, accompanied by several bills and joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked for action on the bill withdrawing jurisdiction of naturalization from certain Courts in New-York.

Mr. ROSS, of Illinois, objected.

The question was then taken as to whether the bill should be rejected, and it was not agreed to by a vote of yeas 34 to nays 119.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules, and that without dilatory motions the House proceed to vote upon the bill.

The motion was carried by a vote of yeas 118, to nays 44, and the rules were suspended.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 89 to nays 54.

It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in the City and County of New-York, and the Superior Court of the City of New-York, shall not, hereafter, have power to admit any alien to be a citizen.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, entered a motion to reconsider, he having voted in the affirmative for that purpose.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, from the Select Committee on the New-York Election Frauds, presented a minority report which was signed by Messrs. ROSS and KERR.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution that 10,000 extra copies of the majority report and 10,000 extra copies of the testimony be printed for the use of the House; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reciprocating the request of the Senate for a Committee of Conference on the Constitutional Amendment; which was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, moved the previous question on concurring in the amendment made in Committee of the Whole, last evening, to the Naval Appropriation bill.

The previous question was seconded and the amendments concurred in, and the Senate was asked for a Committee of Conference on the bill.

THE POLITICAL DISABILITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, the Senate amendments to the Political Disability bill were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit and to equalize gold contracts, on which Mr. SCHENCK had the floor. He yielded to Mr. GRISWOLD, of New-York, who advocated the bill, saying its passage would obviate many difficulties in the way of a resumption of specie payments. The mere fact that such a bill as this had been introduced had the effect to advance the Government bonds in European markets. If this bill passed it would have the effect to advance our securities still further. What was wanted was a distinct enunciation that the Government meant to pay its whole debt, principal and interest.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, took the same ground as Mr. GRISWOLD. He said the Committee on Appropriation had been talking for weeks of the necessity of economy so as to strengthen the public credit.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, moved the previous question on the bill and amendments.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table, which was not agreed to.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

The Speaker appointed the following Conference Committees: On the bill in regard to acting Assessors, Messrs. SCHENCK, BROOKS and MYERS; on the Naval Appropriation bill, Messrs. SPALDING, PHELPS and PIKE; on the Suffrage Constitutional Amendment, Messrs. BOUTWELL, BINGHAM and LOGAN.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, in the chair, at 7:30 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. PETERS, of Maine, moved to amend by making the pay of watchmen, whether night or day, $720 per annum, which was agreed to.

Mr. CULLUM, of Illinois, moved to amend by reducing the salary of the First Comptroller of the Treasury from $3,500 to $3,000, which was rejected.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the item relative to the Second Auditor of the Treasury by increasing the number of third class clerks to 54, of the second class clerks to 109, with a corresponding increase in the amount of the appropriations therefor, which was agreed to.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, offered the following amendment to the section making appropriations for the Treasurer's Office:

> The compensation of female clerks authorized by this section shall be the same as class four; and when they are employed on work performed by clerks of a higher class they shall receive the same compensation.

It was agreed to.

Mr. AXTEL, of California, moved to increase the salaries of the female clerks in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency to $1,200 per annum.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment. He said the pay of female clerks was so high now that there was not an hour in the day, and sometimes in other parts of the day, [laughter,] that members were not besieged for places in the departments. Any woman could support herself and those who ought to be dependent on her upon $900 a year. Gentlemen who were voting in this way for the clerks were making a mistake on their behalf. If these salaries were raised there would be an additional pressure for these places.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, said this was no question of gallantry; it was one of simple justice. He was ashamed of members who opposed this proposition.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, said the best plea would be to give these places in the Departments to women. The reason why women did not command the same salaries as men was that nearly all the Departments of labor were closed to them, and they were compelled to take smaller salaries than men—such salaries as they could get.

After further discussion, Messrs. NIBLACK and HIGBY for the amendment, and Mr. SPALDING against, the amendment was agreed to.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the appropriation for the salary and expenses of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue. He said he wanted to test the sense of the House as to whether the salary of this officer should be paid. In his recent report the Commissioner had demonstrated that figures can be made to lie, and he questioned the propriety of paying a salary to a man who did not seem to have the interests of the country at heart.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said he did not think the salary of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue came in here.

Mr. MOORHEAD—Where does it come in?

Mr. BUTLER—That's what I don't want to tell the gentleman. He did not agree with Mr. WELLS in all his figures, nor in his deductions; but he did not think that any reason for striking out his salary.

Mr. CAKE inquired whether the Commissioner could not get along without a salary since his trip to England.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, supposed the Commissioner went there in pursuit of information he had laid before Congress.

Mr. KELLEY said it was with the processes of the Commissioner that he disagreed. He gave some statistics to show that the report of the Commissioner was a contradiction of existing facts, which he might have discovered with less research than he pretends to have made, in the collection of data for his report.

Mr. ALLISON defended the Special Commissioner of the Revenue. No fault had been found with the figures, but with the manner in which they were arranged. He did not himself agree with all the views of the Commissioner, but in some things he thought he had done good service.

After further debate the amendment was adopted.

The Committee then rose, and the House, at 10:05, adjourned.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The Correspondence Between Attorney-General Evarts and District-Attorney Courtney Relative to the New-York Frauds.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Attorney-General EVARTS to-day transmitted to the Senate, in response to a recent resolution of that body, the correspondence between District-Attorney COURTNEY and himself on the subject of the repeated postponements of the Blaisdell-Eckel prosecutions in New-York. The correspondence was prefaced by a letter from Mr. EVARTS to Mr. WADE, President of the Senate, of which the following is a synopsis:

He says that on the 2d of November, 1868, he gave directions to the Attorney for the Southern District of New-York that the indictments against ALVAH BLAISDELL, and against DANIEL MESSMORE, and others, should not be brought on for trial without further direction from him, and that on the 21st day of the same month he instructed Mr. COURTNEY that the public considerations which had induced him to give the above directions no longer requiring a delay in those prosecutions, he was directed to proceed with them in the course of the administration of justice. Mr. EVARTS says:

The proceedings referred to in my letters were for frauds upon the Internal Revenue, as I then understood and still understand. The reason for this suspension or delay of the regular progress of these prosecutions grew entirely out of what I regarded as an imperative official duty in the proper conduct of a complaint then presented to the President of the United States, of the commission of crime and of misconduct in office on the part of District-Attorney COURTNEY and of ROBERT MURRAY, Esq., Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, for the purpose of obtaining the exercise of the President's authority under and in conformity to the provisions of the second section of the act of March 2, 1867, commonly known as the Tenure-of-Civil-Office act. The complaint was presented by a gentleman of distinguished public and professional position in the City of New-York, Hon. WILLIAM FULLERTON, late a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and was supported by sundry depositions and certificates imputing flagrant official misconduct, as well as violations of the criminal law, and manifestly calling for the removal of both these officers under the provisions of the Tenure-of-Civil-Office act above referred to. Upon an examination at the request of the President had in conference with him, of these papers, and hearing Mr. FULLERTON urge upon the Executive an immediate removal of the officers, I came to the conclusion and so advised the President that a just discharge of the responsibilities imposed by these provisions of the act in question, would not permit so grave a step as the removal of important public officers, and the accusation of them before the Senate of crime and misconduct in office upon an *ex-parte* exhibition of the charges against them, unless extraneous circumstances precluded delay or the evidence admitted of no distrust or gainsaying. Upon stating to Mr. FULLERTON this opinion, and the concurrence of the President in its propriety, and stating to him that immediate notice would be given to Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. MURRAY, and their presence at Washington required as soon as the documents upon which he was presenting the case were finally submitted to the President, I was informed by Mr. FULLERTON that the situation of the deponents to this complaint, or some of them, or those connected with them, or the criminal conduct connected with these charges against the District-Attorney and Marshal, in regard to the prosecutions pending in the district where these officers represented and controlled the power of the Government, was such that if there was any doubt of the removal of these officers, their fears and interests would not permit the use of their accusations for the public service, and he was not at liberty to submit the papers at that time to the President. Upon my inquiry whether he was expecting to obtain the consent of these accusers to the submission of these papers, that the President might know whether the charges were to be further pursued, Mr. FULLERTON informed the President and myself that if the prosecution in the cases in which I afterward took action, as above cited, and which was first brought to my notice, would be delayed for a few days, he would be pleased, at the expiration of that time, to say whether he could submit the proofs against those inculpated officers for the action of the President. Upon this statement, I was of opinion, and so advised the President, that a due regard for the proper administration of his duty, under the second sections of the "Tenure-of-Civil-Office Act," required that an opportunity should be given by a temporary delay of the prosecutions in question, for Mr. FULLERTON to ascertain whether the charges were to be duly submitted or would be withdrawn. The President concurring in this disposition of the matter, I gave the instructions contained in my letter of Nov. 2 to District-Attorney COURTNEY, and these, and these alone, were the reasons for my direction of the suspension or delay of the proceedings in question, and constituted the "considerations of a public character" which are referred to in that letter. Subsequently and within a few days thereafter Mr. FULLERTON retired, with the papers which he had originally presented as well as with some additional support of the charges, and submitted them to the President for his action. Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. MURRAY were immediately advised thereof, and their presence required to meet these charges. They did meet them by their own denials and by the exhibition of counter proofs, and with such effect that I advised the President that the state of the proofs did not justify the suspension of the officers which by the statute was required to be supported by his being satisfied of the existence of the imputed misconduct in office or the commission of the crime charged. Nor did it warrant an accusation to the Senate in the nature of an impeachment of these public officers which was presented by the statute as a necessary sequel of the accusation of these officers. Upon this conclusion being adopted by the President and announced to Mr. FULLERTON, and as early thereafter as any occasion required, I gave the direction to proceed with the prosecutions that had been delayed, which are contained in my letter of the 21st of November.

On the 17th of December I instructed District-Attorney COURTNEY to make a report to me in respect to a prosecution which he was conducting against ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN MCLAREN, JAMES F. DIEZENDORF, and JOHN J. ECKEL, and until my examination of the case and my final directions thereon that the indictment in that case should not be brought to trial. I received from District-Attorney COURTNEY, in due course, a report giving me the information which I desired, and on the 23d of December I wrote him that the prosecution of the case need no longer be stayed. For the reasons which induced this interposition I beg leave to refer to the correspondence between District-Attorney COURTNEY and myself, to which I have referred, as the same are therein fully expressed. These are the only instances in which I have directed the "suspension" or "delay" of "proceedings prosecuted against parties in the City of New-York for frauds upon the Internal Revenue;" and I have in no case directed the "discontinuance" of such proceedings. I have given in full the reasons for my interventions in each instance, and not regarding it inconsistent with the public interests that the correspondence with the District-Attorney on the subject should be communicated to the Senate, I submit this my reply to the resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Attorney-General.

The two letters of the Attorney-General to Mr. COURTNEY, dated Nov. 2 and Nov. 21 respectively, in which he first directs the suspension of the Blaisdell prosecution and then its resumption, have heretofore been printed. The following letters of Mr. EVARTS, however, have not been made public heretofore, and are interesting as a matter of record:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1868.

Samuel G. Courtney, United States Attorney, New York City:

SIR: In the course of the investigation which Judge FULLERTON, during the past few months, has been charged with, in the interest and under the employment of the Government, with the view of discovering and bringing to punishment frauds committed against the internal revenue system, he has had occasion, as a necessary condition to the disclosures desired from parties having knowledge of and complicity in such frauds, to promise that these parties, thus making disclosures, should not be exposed to personal ill consequences at the hands of the Government by reason of or in consequence of such disclosures; and he has received certain authority to this effect to pledge the good faith of the Government in protection of the parties so situated. It is now represented to me by Judge FULLERTON that ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN MCLAREN, JAMES F. DIESENDORF and JOHN J. ECKEL have made to him important disclosures in aid of his investigations, they having required and he having accorded, as a condition of such disclosures, their protection against prosecution in consequence of such disclosures. These disclosures, it is stated, in general related, among other things, to frauds perpetrated in the years 1866 and 1867, in a distillery on Forty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, and were of a character to criminate the persons giving the information. Judge FULLERTON informs me that during the present month an indictment in the Circuit Court of the United States in your district has been found against the above-named persons for frauds in connection with the said distillery on Forty-fifth-street, and that this indictment is based upon the same facts concerning which disclosures were made by these parties to Judge FULLERTON under the circumstances above mentioned. It is also represented to me that the trial of this indictment, thus recently found, is being pressed in advance of many other criminal prosecutions that have been long pending. A claim is now made upon me by Judge FULLERTON that the good faith of the Government, pledged through him, within the authority intrusted to him requires that this prosecution against BLAISDELL, MCLAREN, DIEZENDORF and ECKEL should be stayed and discontinued. I desire that you will, with as little delay as possible, send me a copy of the indictment, and a statement of the evidence before the Grand Jury upon which the indictment was found, that I may be able to determine what the duty of the Government in the interest of the public administration of justice may require to be done, and until I shall have been able to make this examination and give such directions as the facts disclosed may indicate as suitable, I have to request that the indictment in question may not be brought to trial. While this matter is under consideration, it may not be unsuitable that I should intimate, that in my judgment, there can be no necessity for the publication of any portion of our correspondence respecting it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1868.

S. G. Courtney, Esq., United States Attorney, New-York City:

SIR: I received yesterday your letter of the 21st inst., in reply to mine of the 17th inst., and the copies of indictments which you inclose. It appears from your letter that an indictment was found against BLAISDELL and ECKEL, at the term of the circuit of October, 1867, which was filed in Court on the 24th of January of the present year, and that during the present term of that Court an indictment has been found against the same defendants, and DUZENDORF, SCHUYLER and MCCLAREN, which was filed in Court on the 20th of November last. By comparing these indictments, copies of which you have sent me, in the light of the information which your letter conveys, I understand that the recent indictment has been, so far as BLAISDELL and ECKEL are concerned, induced by prudential attention to a greater particularity of pleading, but covering in substance the same offences that were the subject of of the former indictment. Your letter gives a particular statement of the character and sources of the evidence upon which both these indictments have been found, and in this statement I do not perceive any reason to think that any disclosures made by any of the parties indicted to Judge FULLERTON, during his late investigations in behalf of the Government, have been used as evidence before the Grand Jury or otherwise in securing the latter indictment. Under these circumstances, I do not conceive that the obligation of the Government to make good any assurances which Judge FULLERTON was authorized to make, that parties giving valuable information concerning frauds should not suffer at the hands of the Government in consequence of such disclosures, requires that the prosecution of these indictments should be stayed. This obligation of the Government, however, does impose upon you as the prosecuting attorney thus informed of it, the duty not to make use, on the trial of these indictments, or either of them, of information that has been gained by the Government in the disclosures of any of these parties. In conducting the trial, whenever it shall take place upon either of those indictments, you will be so good as to perceive a very full and accurate record of the evidence given, and of the whole cause of the trial, in order that if a conviction of any one of those defendants should occur, and it should then be alleged that the infliction of the sentence or its execution should be properly affected by a consideration that the conviction has been based in some part at least upon evidence, against the effect of which the parties for their disclosures to the Government were entitled to be protected, it may be in the power of the Executive to maintain the obligation which it has come under in the premises. I am quite sure that there can be no propriety in the defendants claiming that prosecutions which had been commenced previous to the disclosures on the part of the defendants, which are made the ground of claim on the Government for protection, or that indictments subsequently found on evidence in possession of the Government from sources wholly independent of these or any other disclosures of the defendants, should be embarrassed or in any way impeded by the most zealous observance of good faith by the Government within the scope as well as within the letter of the assurances that have been authorized. If there should be any disposition on the part of these defendants to insist upon protection against the prosecution for offences concerning which they may have made disclosures without regard to the question of whether their disclosures have been instrumental in the indictment or were to be used at the trial I certainly could not recognise any such pretension. Beyond the observance of your part of the instructions which I have given concerning the evidence to be used upon the trial of these indictments, and the preservation of a careful record of the proceedings, I have no other instructions to give concerning the trials. The perusal of your letter calls my attention to a statement in my letter of the 17th inst. that the disclosures of the defendants related to frauds perpetrated in the years 1866 and 1867. Upon looking at the record of my letter I perceive that the citation of it is correct; but on an examination of the information upon which that letter was based, I discover that the dates should have been 1867 and 1868. In the disposition which I have now made of the general subject, your comments based upon these dates named in my letter of the 17th inst., however pertinent, require no further or more particular consideration. It has been represented to me that some portion of the activity of the prosecuting officer against the defendants is attributable to a disposition to disqualify them by conviction from becoming witnesses for the defendants in other pending criminal prosecutions. I am sure that it can only be necessary for me to intimate the importance in your conduct of the very responsible duties of your office that no color should be given to an accusation of personal feeling in the exercise of your powers in the public administration of justice, to prevent the occurrence of any justification of such a surmise. I have thought proper to send to Judge FULLERTON a copy of this letter, for his information. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. EVARTS, Attorney-General.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Albany Convention—Its Objects and What It Accomplished.

The recent Convention for the promotion of "Social Science" at Albany deserves more than the passing notice it has received. The very term itself is so novel that the mass of people attach but a vague idea to it or the objects it embraces. The popular impression of social science wavers between socialism and sociality. For some time every Convention of the students and promoters of this science was supposed to be an assembly of Fourierites and socialists. Now their grand object is popularly presumed to be the promotion of social intercourse, in which certainly through the courtesy of the Albanians the late Convention was reasonably successful. Social Science is in fact, however, an effort to group under laws the various great facts and phenomena of modern society, and to place the scattered and often somewhat sentimental enterprises for human welfare under settled principles. It is more and more felt that both in political government and the administration of charities, innumerable evils are caused unless a science of these matters is reached, and fixed principles are advanced and are carefully followed. Thus, taking a single department, though a most important one, which comes before a Convention of students of social science—that is, the management of charities, a fundamental principle is being worked out and applied to all branches of eleemosynary administration—that is that charity loses its great object, if it do not primarily affect character. Again, the abstract necessity of following natural law in all efforts to remove social evils is being more and more clearly recognized.

At Albany, a body of students of these facts and principles has just met for conference and to present their views.

The Albany local Committee is a remarkably energetic and intelligent one, and the preparations were made most conveniently and appropriately—far more so than in the last Convention in New-York.

Gen. **Read** introduced the Association with much tact and spirit to the citizens, and a very neat and well-designed address was made by the President, Dr. **Eliot**; his purpose being to remove the vulgar prejudices against the subject which existed in the minds of many. Various papers, the fruits of years of investigation and study, were subsequently read by different gentlemen. The one on the "Texan Cattle-disease," by Mr. **Gould**, was very novel and valuable. Mr. **Sanborn**'s paper on the "Public Supervision of Charities" was sound and carefully prepared, and deserves a wide circulation.

The gem, however, of the meeting was Prof. **Goldwin Smith**'s paper on "University Education." On no subject could he speak with a greater range of experience, and, indeed, on that theme no authority in England or America is superior to himself—for Prof. **Smith** seems to be in sympathy with both forms of modern society; by temperament and taste with the aristocratic, by intellect and conscience with the democratic. He seemed, too, in treating this subject to rise above his usual defects, for even his friends must admit that at times in his political and historical disquisitions, his feeling is allowed too much control over his intellect. His method in this paper was a model for some of our wild rhetoricians and exaggerating lecturers. He never overstated; he often raised objections which he could not answer himself; he felt, as only a wise man can, that there are many topics in debate where there is truth on both sides, and his evident object was more to obtain truth than to make a point.

Goldwin Smith has the reputation in England of writing the purest English of living political writers. He fully sustained his reputation in this paper, the perfection of the style reaching such a point that you forgot all about the words in receiving the nice shades of thought—now and then, however, a sharp rhetorical turn being used to arouse his audience. It was like the style of some of the best of **Stuart Mill**'s essays, seemingly designed for nothing but to convey in the simplest words the exact discrimination of thought intended.

It was delightful for the friends of classical studies to hear, at a time when so much superficial criticism of study of these ancient monuments of human thought is indulged in, a vigorous defence of Latin and Greek as indispensable in the education of the faculty of the most harmonious expression, even in English. Least of all, in Prof. **Smith**'s view, could a new country without many means of cultivating the sense of the beautiful, dispense with the high aids of form contained in those two languages? Yet he admitted that students of particular branches, especially of natural sciences, might dispense with the long training usually demanded in the classics, and he fully agreed as to the inexpediency of the English custom of writing Latin verses to such an excess.

In general, to the surprise of the audience, he doubted if the European idea of a university education was adapted to this country; but what our new plan should be he was not prepared to say. He objected in the most earnest manner to sending youths to a college of general instruction, to be exposed to so much temptation, unless they had a strong desire for study; but to an especial scientific school he thought there would be less objection to sending them, as each would then have his favorite pursuit. He did not think the American college and the scientific school could be united in one course.

In matters of detail, he was opposed both to our dormitory system and the German independent student life in private families; the better plan would be to group students in buildings under individual care and supervision—such as that of tutors and proctors. The only discipline suited for an American college, he thought, was the military. He fully felt and urged the importance of scientific study, but claimed that it should be something more than the mere alphabet now learned. On the question of woman's education, he was somewhat unsatisfactory, probably for the reason that he had not made up his mind. He doubted, however, if woman's nervous system would ever bear such strains as the competitive examinations which tried men so much in England.

There were two questions, he thought, which should be considered separately—one, "Shall woman receive the same education as man?" and another, "Shall they be educated together?" He did not profess to answer either. The main impression left by his paper was of the enormous difficulties before any system of university education adapted to America, and of our obligations to meet them with great care and consideration, as providing a system for generations to come, and one which will have a momentous influence on the future of the country.

Albany, Feb. 18, 1869. C. L. B.

Postponement of the Virginia Convention.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 22.

We have been requested to announce, on behalf of the Committee of Nine, that in consequence of the delay which already occurred, and the probable failure of the present Congress to act finally on their propositions, it is deemed expedient that the Convention which it was proposed should assemble on the 17th of March, shall be postponed to some later day, to be indicated as soon as Congress shall have taken definite action the subject.

The Committee are hopeful of auspicious results; and they confidently expect that it will be made manifest to their fellow-citizens that their efforts to save Virginia from misrule and oppression, and to secure peace and prosperity to her people, have not been without valuable fruit. Meanwhile, the work of the Committee goes on."

OUR WORKING CLASSES.

How the Poor are Growing Poorer—The Wages of To-day Compared with those of Former Years—Comparative Prices of Food.

"The rich become richer, the poor poorer," by which expression Commissioner **Wells**, of the Internal Revenue service, graphically pictured the condition of the American people generally, has a special application to New-York. In no part of the country has wealth more rapidly accumulated and concentrated in the hands of the few—in the manner which we have shown in a former paper—or poverty became so general and extended, as in this City. Nowhere are the poor becoming more rapidly poorer than in the wealthiest City of the Union.

This is, as some argue, undoubtedly due to the fact that against all reason and their own interests the laboring classes insist on adopting mechanical rather than agricultural pursuits, and in search of occupation in these branches crowd into large cities instead of remaining in the rural districts, where, if wages are less, the cost of living is also proportionately less. The labor market of many mechanical branches in this City is often glutted—there is no denying that, and at this time of numerous strikes in various branches of industry, this over-supply of labor is a principal source of trouble, and the cause of the non-success of many strikes. But aside from this fact there are other causes affecting the prosperity of the most skillful laborers, who are in the greatest demand, and which tend to keep all grades of the working classes in poverty; so that while the general prosperity of the country increases with the gratifying rapidity of past periods, the majority of the mechanics are not as prosperous as they were before the war. In a few of the less crowded and most active trades workmen are realizing profitable wages as compared with the ante-war rates. For instance, a goodly number of coopers are doing about as well at $24 per week as they did in 1860 at $9 per week; but there are three times as many shoemakers as as coopers in this City, and these are half starving on $12 where they got $9 before the war. The plasterers and bricklayers, in this time of active building operations, are making more money at $30 per week now than they did in 1860 at $10 and $12, but ten times as many tailors are losing money and living poorly at $20 instead of the $14 which they received before the war.

Our careful inquiries and observations into this subject, while revealing that a few of the trades requiring skilled workmen are paying profitable rates, and a few others are affording what are living, but barely living wages, the majority of the trades, and those employing the vast majority of workingmen, are conducted by the employers at starvation wages to the workmen. From the elaborate and valuable table which accompanies this article, and which has been compiled with great care, embracing the comparative wages of all the principal trades, computed in various articles of constant and necessary domestic use, it will be seen that

1. Bricklayers, carpenters, coopers, masons, plasterers, printers, (daily,) stair-builders, tin-roofers, are receiving comparatively profitable wages—an average of $26 10 weekly.

2. Blacksmiths, bookbinders, brass-founders, painters, printers, (book,) slate-roofers, tailors, are receiving barely living wages—an average of $20 57 weekly.

3. But the vast army of bakers, boiler-makers, cabinet-makers, engineers, iron-moulders, laborers, (common,) machinists, paper-stainers, shoemakers, tin-workers, are receiving starvation wages—an average of $16 10 per week.

Table of Comparative Weekly Wages in 1860 and 1869, Computed in Currency, Gold, Flour, Sugar, Beef and Coal.

Trades.		Wages in Money.		Wages in Food and Fuel.			
		Currency....	Gold at 135..	Flour, lbs...	Sugar, lbs...	Beef, lbs...	Coal, tons...
Bakers..........	1860	$10 00	$10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	12 00	9 00	163	70	48	1½
Blacksmiths....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Boiler-makers..	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2¼
Bookbinders....	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2⅝
Brassfounders..	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2⅝
Bricklayers....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3¾
Cabinetmakers..	1860	7 00	7 00	158	70	54	1 2-5
	1869	19 00	14 75	243	112	76	2⅜
Carpenters, H'se	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Carpenters, Ship	1860	15 00	15 00	339	150	115	3
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Clerks.........	1860	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1869	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coopers.........	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Engineers......	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 3-5
	1869	19 00	14 75	243	112	76	2⅜
Ironmoulders...	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Laborers, Com..	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Machinists.....	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2¼
Mantuamakers..	1860	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1869	....	....	....	....	....	....
Masons.........	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3¾
Milliners.......	1860	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1869	....	....	....	....	....	....
Painters.......	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2⅝
Plasterers.....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	30 00	22 00	392	176	120	3¾
Printers, Book and Job	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Printers, Daily Papers	1860	15 00	15 00	339	150	115	3
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Paperstainers..	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	18 00	14 00	232	106	72	2¼
Shoemakers.....	1860	9 00	9 00	203	90	69	1 4-5
	1869	12 00	9 00	163	70	48	1½
Slateroofers...	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	21 00	15 50	271	123	84	2⅝
Stairbuilders...	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	25 00	18 00	325	148	100	3⅛
Tailors.........	1860	14 00	14 00	315	140	108	2 4-5
	1869	20 00	15 00	258	118	80	2½
Tinroofers.....	1860	12 00	12 00	290	120	93	2 2-5
	1869	24 00	18 00	312	141	96	3
Tinworkers.....	1860	10 00	10 00	226	100	77	2
	1869	15 00	11 50	203	88	60	1⅞
Waiters........	1860	3 75	3 75	84	37	29	¾
	1869	7 00	5 00	67	41	28	⅞

Thus it will be seen that while a few trades, giving employment to a few workmen only, are prosperous or at least well-to-do, the majority, employing large numbers of mechanics, are unprofitable. While this table proves the truth of the claim made by capitalists and the newspapers in their interest that the low wages complained of are the result of the over supply of labor, it also sustains the declaration of Commissioner **Wells** that the general prosperity of the mechanics has decreased since the war began; that the cost of living has advanced about 90 per cent., while the advance in wages has been only about 60 per cent., and that, as a consequence, the great majority of the poor are becoming poorer.

The most reliable statistics collected by individuals and Associations interested in the vital questions of work and wages and the welfare of the working classes, fully corroborate the figures and sustain the theory of Commissioner **Wells**. The Secretary of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, in a report of its operations of 1868, calls attention to the evidences of increased destitution among all classes of workingmen, including the skilled laborers and some professional men. He says:

"Notwithstanding the high wages for labor, the seemingly ample remunerations of industry have failed to put the laboring class in so favorable a position as they possessed before the advance of wages in 1860. The present large wages compared with those in ante-war times are consumed by the exorbitant expenses of living, leaving a smaller margin for accumulation than when wages were lower.

This Association has ample demonstration in every day's experience of the truth of the facts set forth in Commissioner **Well**'s report in respect to the poor laboring and mechanic classes in this City. The purchasing power of their earnings in many cases, even with full employment, is scarcely equal to their expenses, so that they have little or nothing in advance. Hence, when labor slacks or fails, they are brought to suffering and to dependence on charity. This readily explains how it is that so many of the temperate, the frugal and industrious are brought into straits and need temporary aid, and it shows moreover, why large demands for relief are acquired at a time when both the capital and industry of the country are in a broad view tending to resume their wonderful career of progress and development. In looking over the visitors' returns among the recipients of relief we find persons representing almost every form of industrial and professional pursuit. Laboring persons of both sexes and mechanics constitute, of course, the great bulk of the needy. But there are also artists, civil engineers, school teachers, music teachers, merchants, ministers, physicians, lawyers, missionaries, tract distributors, Bible readers, and others of similar culture and moral grade. A comparison of the monthly outlay with the number of the recipients, shows that the average allowance to each was larger than in the preceding year. This is explained by the fact that a larger proportion than usual of those who received aid being of the better class of the poor, their necessities required and justified a more liberal relief than would suffice for the lower class. For the month of December, 1867, the expenditures were $7,442, which is larger than during any year since 1851."

Perhaps the clearest proof of the truth of this theory is to be found in a comparison of the condition of the laboring classes in this country and Europe at the present time. Before the war the prosperous condition of workingmen in this country was the great incentive to European emigration. The proof that this prosperity no longer exists is to be found in the fact that skilled laborers do not at this time emigrate to this country.

"Instances are not infrequent where skilled workmen from Europe have visited the United States within the last three years, with the view of engaging permanently in their special industries, and have returned with the feeling that the inducements offered were not sufficient to render a change of residence on their part desirable; and the tendency among skilled workmen, brought from Europe in pursuance of special arrangements for the extension of special branches of industry, is rather to return to the Old World than remain in the United States. The explanation of this is, that although the wages paid at present in the United States for skilled labor are nominally much greater than in Europe, their purchasing power, as respects commodities and rents, are so much less as to leave either no balance whatever in favor of the industry of the United States, or one that is comparatively trifling."

In illustration of this positive assertion, Commissioner **Wells** adduces the following facts:

"In a leading establishment in Central New-York, manufacturing an article of hardware in competition with Sheffield products, the present advance in wages for skilled workmen, as returned to the Commissioner, calculated on a gold basis, is about eleven per cent. on the established Sheffield prices—an advance not sufficient to compensate for the difference in favor of the foreign workman, in respect to rents, to clothing, and some other commodities. In an establishment in the vicinity of New-York City, manufacturing the same products, the difference in wages is even still less."

In order to show more fully the vast increase in the expenses of living in this City, we have prepared a table of the retail prices of provisions and other articles in 1860 and at the present time:

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE PRICES OF FOOD.

Article.	1860.		1869.	
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	$ 62@	—	$ 75@	$1 00
Butter, ₱ ℔	25@	—	50@	60
Rice, ₱ ℔	6@	—	12@	—
Sugar, ₱ 7 ℔s	56@	70	1 20@	—
Molasses, ₱ gallon	35@	—	1 00@	—
Milk, ₱ quart	6@	—	12@	—
Black tea, ₱ ℔	60@	—	1 20@	$1 50
Flour, ₱ 7 ℔s	31@	—	54@	—
Coffee, ₱ ℔	21@	—	45@	50
Coal, ₱ ton	4@	5	8@	10
Cheese, ₱ ℔	8@	10	22@	—
Sirloin steak, ₱ ℔	15@	—	28@	—
Corned beef, ₱ ℔	12@	—	20@	—
Roast beef, ₱ ℔	13@	—	25@	35
Turkey, ₱ ℔	15@	—	20@	30
Poultry, ₱ ℔	12@	—	18@	25
Duck, ₱ ℔	15@	—	18@	25
Lamb, ₱ ℔	17@	—	20@	25
Pork, salt, ₱ ℔	10@	—	20@	—
Stockings, ₱ pair	15@	35	25@	50
Drawers	1 20@	—	1 50@	—
Undershirts	50@	60	60@	1 50
Linen shirts	1 00@	1 25	2 00@	2 50
Linen, ₱ yard	46@	—	90@	—
Calico, ₱ yard	6@	10	12@	50

Even these figures do not tell the whole story, because a large number of the working classes are compelled to buy their family supplies in fractional quantities at small stores where due allowance is charged for every division in the amount purchased. The very highest prices are thus paid for many articles, as butter, tea, coffee and the like, even when of an inferior quality. Thus 15 cents may be given for a quarter of a pound of butter, worth only 50 or 55 cents per pound, or 12 cents a peck for coal, at which rate the ton would come to $12 60, or 33 per cent. upon the ordinary rate.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Triumph of the Ministry in Parliament—Cialdini's Mission to Spain—Reunion of Free Thinkers—Mr. Longfellow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

The result of the vote in Parliament, last week, hardly satisfied the expectations of those who were looking forward with hope of a damaging blow to be dealt to the Ministry. As it was, the Government of Gen. **Menabrea** and his colleagues succeeded in obtaining a majority of fifty to approve their recent action, in an assembly of 364 Deputies—that being the number present at the time of the vote. It is to be hoped that this question is now put to rest. Such was the interest felt by the public in the discussion, and so serious the apprehension of a Ministerial crisis, that every place in the galleries was crowded day after day, and scores, furnished with tickets, waited by the half hour in the lobbies for an opportunity to get within eye-shot of the interior of the Representatives' Hall. Since the close of the debate the interest has died out, and no one goes to the Chamber except on business.

The King left three days ago for Naples, accompanied by several of the higher functionaries of the Government. The visit will probably be a short one, as he has promised to be back for the last days of Carnival. With all the hope raised by unusual effort made, the Carnival thus far has been tame almost to stupidity. There has not been a party or ball worth mentioning during the whole Winter, and in the Pitti Palace they have not yet burnt a festive candle. Everybody seems to be saving money for house-rent and marketing, and the progress of luxury and liberal expenditure does not appear to keep pace with the external expansion of the capital. The municipality of Naples voted the sum of 80,000 francs to meet the expenses of receiving the sovereign, and the cordiality with which he was welcomed by the population, according to the accounts received here, was such as to satisfy reasonable expectations. The people languish for a hero, and since the old idols were taken away, they turn with loyal resignation toward the new object of worship.

THE MISSION TO SPAIN.

Gen. **Cialdini** is daily expected here, returning from his protracted visit to Spain. It is asserted and denied with equal positiveness, that his mission had a special political object. Now that the Prince **Amedeo** is a father, it is thought by those who busy themselves with the question of the future head of the Spanish State, that new virtue is given to the claims of this candidate. The affair of Burgos has been the theme of much serious discussion here. The question of what kind of government or rulers the Spaniards may choose is one of consequence; but more important is the struggle in which the friends of religious liberty and the despotically obstinate and uncompromising clerical party are engaged. While in Italy this conflict is far advanced toward happy results, in Spain it is but just begun. The moral support of this country will be given to the last to the Spaniards in their war with the wicked thraldom which Rome has so long held over the Latin race. Honor to Italy, and honor to Italians, that they have had at last the sober good sense to stand up courageously against this great injustice. The battle is not over, and they need still all the sympathy which we, born to a better heritage, can give.

A journal, among the most respectable and influential published here, says, "those who have up to this time believed that the form of government is the only Spanish problem; those who have dreamed of unloosing the snarl by substituting President for Prince, or Prince for President, should meditate upon the Burgos affair, and ask the question, if Spain is not about to begin such a sad epoch as that which in the heart of Europe was known as the Thirty-years War."

REUNION OF FREE THINKERS.

While the Pope is making preparations for his General Council of Prelates, Gen. **Garibaldi** and his friends are getting ready for a grand reunion of free actors and thinkers in politics, theology and social science, to begin at Naples, at the same time, in December, the present year. While those are laboring with all their might to keep in repair the old fabric, and are seeking on every hand for props to brace it up, these are mining the edifice and hope to bring it tumbling to the ground. The death-rest of the mediæval night is broken, and corpses are pulled rudely from their graves by these political and theological resurrectionists. If the Congress at Naples should be held, it is to be hoped that a harmony of opinion among the brothers will be maintained, somewhat more admirable than that of the reunion at Geneva, two years back.

PROGRESS OF DEMOCRATIC IDEAS.

I have had a conversation lately with one who holds intimate relations with some of the most conspicuous Republicans in Italy. It was a suprise to learn, not that warm hopes are entertained of realizing before long schemes of Republican propagandism, with which, to a considerable extent, we Americans sympathize, but that there are enthusiasts who are confident that the Republic may be established in Italy even before the close of the present year! The two **Josephs**, **Mazzini** and **Garibaldi**, have now reached the age of 62, and although neither enjoy robust health, the ardor of their patriotism, and the strength of their faith in democratic truth are not diminished, and these are they who keep alive the zeal of a brave band of followers who labor with unabated energy for the cause.

I know one who, in his better days, has had some acquaintance with the hopes and trials of public station. But the ardent dreams of Democratic and Republican reform, in these old countries, were long ago dissipated by many a cold disappointment. In the little sanctuary of a domestic hermitage, with a few books and papers, this philosopher, whose youthful enthusiasm has grown cold, now finds his consolation meditating upon the possibilities of human progress and watching the growth of our dear country. In the little room where most of his hours are passed, is a single picture, a small print of Gen. **Washington**. Before it my friend has set up a sort of altar, and the Father of our nation has become to him a sort of saint or saviour of the race. The other day I took my devotee by surprise, and joined him in his worship. The fervor of his love and admiration for the good man that God gave us in the early days, is only equaled by the Catholic's religious attachment to St. Francis, or the mother of the Saviour. My friend is a charming Pagan of Athens' best days. His philosophic dreams could not be more refined had he been trained in the society of **Plato** in the marble porticos of the Acropolis. The life of a man who is above the world, while he lives in it, is made up of ideas and sentiments. And here is a foreigner who has never seen our country, or come in contact with our people, who has studied our history and system of rule, and finds in them his ideal of a State. What pleases every democratic philosopher as much as anything else, is to see the United States haughty and unyielding to pretentious countries like England, and gentle and forgiving to the weak; and for our own part, we shall be glad if it be true. The philosopher will live the rest of his years and die in his faith, for he has arrived at all his conclusions with a knowledge of facts and by logical processes. An example of the beauty and greater value of the esoteric life of thought, than the exoteric life of prosaic affairs.

MR. LONGFELLOW IN ITALY.

One of the penalties of being famous is paid by Mr. **Longfellow**, now in Italy. Three sculptors and one painter have already obtained the privilege of taking off his head, and the photographers were prompt to seize by the beard this fine lion as soon as he showed himself upon the scene. We have three other poets equal to Mr. **Longfellow**, but they have not yet been so much run after, or been taken so intimately to their affections by the English, and so have not had made for them so wide or so marked a European renown. At Rome the foreign visitors are making much of our bard, and the resident American artists are joining heartily in the honors so generally paid. We are beginning to have an æsthetic and social atmosphere of a quality sufficiently fine to make foreigners wish to get a whiff of it. ANGELICO.

Murder of a Wealthy Lady in Texas.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin, Feb. 17.

We have been favored with a call by Mr. T. H. **Luhn**, Acting Sheriff of Austin County, who reached this city last evening with **James O. Sims**, under a guard, and who was placed in jail for safe keeping, committed thereto without bail, after a full investigation, extending for nearly a week, by a Coroner and jury of that county, as guilty of the willful murder of Mrs. **Sarah R. Roach**, a widow lady residing on the west side of the Brazos River, seven miles from Bellville, the County seat. It appears that **Sims**, with his brother **William**, had been residing in some houses on the Roach place for some months, but doing little or no work. Mrs. **Roach** was wealthy, and living in comfort on her valuable place, entertaining her friends, some of whom were at the house and around the table on the evening she was shot, while dispensing hospitality. Her stepson, **Bracy Roach**, as well as a nephew, **Tom Bracy**, were there at the time when Mrs. **Roach** received in her face and breast a load of buck and turkey shot from a gun discharged through the window, and, leaning forward on the table, with knife and fork in hand, immediately expired.

The result of the examination satisfied the jury that **James O. Sims** was the murderer, the proofs being so strong as to preclude the slightest doubt thereof. He was seen outside the window by **Tom Bracy**, and before he had time to finish the remark then begun, that **Sims** had passed the window, the fatal shot was fired. He then mounted his horse and galloped off to Bellville. Upon his arrest the loading for his gun in the shot pouch showed the wadding found in the house to have been torn from a copy of *Flake's Bulletin*, with which it was compared, as well as the character of shot found in his pocket, as being the same used in the fatal shot. The gun had been reloaded, and the same shot and paper were found in drawing the load therefrom. The tracks and stretches of the horse were compared in the ride to Bellville, and showed too conclusively the gait with which he sped, and he was seen, as he started off, by a negro woman. The circumstances were so conclusive that no other course remained except to commit him to custody to await his trial on the first Monday of May in Austin County. We have had a detailed account of the incentive for the commission of the crime, but many of the facts are remote and the names of others mixed up so with the affair, although none of them are at all implicated in the plot, that we are constrained to omit them. It is sufficient at present to say that Mrs. **Roach**, by her death, leaves a large estate, now cast on **Bracy**, her step-son; and the hope of his affections being placed on a sister of **Sims**, would enable the party charged with the murder to enjoy a life of ease, and it is supposed has led to the commission of one of the most foul and dastardly murders ever committed in the State. The prisoner, who is about 21 years of age, is a son of Col. S. W. **Sims**, who formerly resided near Bastrop, afterward at Chappell Hill, and lately at Orange, and who is well and favorably known throughout the State. It is proper to state that **Bracy Roach** was arrested and kept in confinement for a week during the time of the full examination given to the case, but in no way was there the slightest testimony to implicate him, so he was finally discharged. The Sheriff and the guard return to-day, having faithfully performed their duty.

Duel in New-Orleans—One of the Parties Wounded.

From the New-Orleans Bee, Feb. 16.

A duel was fought yesterday morning, near the city, between Messrs. J. P. **Rondeau**, of this city, and **Wm. A. Davis**, of the Parish of Caddo, the second being Messrs. **Griffin** for Mr. **Davis** and A. **Carr** for Mr. **Rondeau**; the difficulty originating, it is stated, in consequence of some real or imagined insult offered to a lady, Mardi-Gras night, in which neither of the parties to the duel, or the challenged party at all events, was concerned.

The party supposed to have offered the insult was met Tuesday, on Canal-street, when a pistol was drawn. The party at whom the weapon was directed there stated that he was not armed, but would meet the one who claimed to have been offended at any appointed time and place. This meeting was arranged for an hour afterward at the St. Charles Hotel, where a formal hostile meeting was arranged for Wednesday morning, at 7:30 o'clock, with navy revolvers at ten paces, on Col. **Spark**'s plantation.

Mr. **Davis** won the first fire, but his pistol missed the aim. Mr. **Rondeau** then aimed his pistol, which snapped. On his second fire, which Mr. **Davis** cooly awaited, his ball took effect on Mr. **Davis**, entering between the third and fourth ribs and coming out of the back about two inches from the spine. The latter fell heavily forward to the ground and was taken to his room by his friends. He was certainly very dangerously if not mortally wounded. Mr. **Davis** is engaged with his father in planting in Caddo Parish. Mr. **Rondeau** is interested in the warehouse corner of Julia and Magazine streets.

A Pleasant Companion in a Railroad Shop.

From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 22.

There is a man in one of the railroad shops in this city who has no special authority, save over one helper, but he manages to maltreat a good many others in the course of the year. His milder malice is expressed by syringing oil upon the unlucky wight who offends him; his heavier wrath is wreaked with weightier weapons. One young man not long since was, for some obnoxious word or act, struck with a bar of hot iron upon his left arm, burning through his clothes and leaving a painful wound on his flesh. At another time this gentle blacksmith was hit by an impertinent snowball, and straightway he hurled at a young man, whom he erroneously supposed guilty of the attack, a bit of iron, the end of a car axle, weighing perhaps eight pounds, which struck the unfortunate fellow in the small of the back, hurting him seriously, and disabling him for some time after. The latest unhappy helper of the hero of our tale has been treated to blows in the side from hammers and the like playful admonitions of servitude, and has pleaded with the overseer in vain to be removed elsewhere. Finally, the other day, a blow with a bar of hot steel on the leg, which burned through his pants, caused him to demand another place for personal safety, and he was allowed instead to dismiss himself from the shops. These are the flagrant inhumanities, and these he has endeavored to settle with money. The latest compensation offered ($20) was three-fourths confiscated by his medium in the hushing-up, who only gave $5 to the victim of his brand—and that meanness is about as bad as the other's brutality.

A MASSACHUSETTS HOMICIDE.

A Result of the Westfield Cigar-makers' War—A Young Man Shot by an Officer.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Feb. 22.

There is the most intense excitement among all classes at Westfield, over a lamentable occurrence which happened yesterday in the neighboring town of Southwick, and which is circumstantially reported to us as follows: Two men named **Bell** and **French**, cigar-makers, and members of the "Union," went into a barber shop adjoining the Woronoco House in Westfield, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and found there another cigar-maker, an employe of **Harrison & Carpenter**, and not a member of the Union. They were somewhat under the influence of liquor and ripe for a fight. After exchanging some hard words with the Non-Union man they made a fierce assault upon him, struck the barber and "stove things" generally. Fully aware that they would be arrested unless they put themselves out of the way, they left the shop defying any one to arrest them, took a team which they had previously hired, and started at a high rate of speed for Suffield, intending, doubtless, to get over the Connecticut line, and then laugh at Massachusetts officers. A pursuing party was quickly made up by Special Policemen **Tyler** and **Baber**, who were accompanied by Mr. **Carpenter**, of **Harrison & Carpenter**, who, however, did not go with them until Mr. **Tyler** ordered him as an officer to lend him his assistance. They quickly got on the trail of the fugitives and followed them southward as rapidly as horseflesh could carry them. After going some distance the officer's horse, with his heavy load of three men, became weary, and they ordered Mr. **Carpenter** to drive on while they stopped to get a fresh horse. He did so and overtook the runaways in the "Long Yard" neighborhood in Southwick, about five miles from the village of Westfield. But they drove on, taunting and jeering Mr. **Carpenter**, calling him all manner of names, and threatening to shoot him if he pursued them further. Mr. **Carpenter** is a man not easily frightened, and standing up in his sleigh told them he was a good mark and that they might fire away. They didn't shoot, however, and probably had no weapon to shoot with.

In a short time Officers **Tyler** and **Baber**, who had secured a fresh horse, came up, and about the same time the fugitives' horse became lamed so that they found that they must fight or surrender. They chose the former alternative, and made a very stout and fierce resistance. Mr. **Tyler** ordered Messrs. **Baber** and **Carpenter** to apprehend **French**, while he took care of **Bell**. The thing was easier said than done, for the cigar-makers fought desperately, and the officers, as well as Mr. **Carpenter**, were stiffly mauled. **French**, however, was held and bound, but when this was done **Bell** slipped away and took to his legs. **Tyler** and **Carpenter** chased him, the former ordering him repeatedly to stop, telling him that if he went on he did so at his peril. **Bell** replied in insulting terms, and would not stop. **Tyler** then ordered **Carpenter**, who had a revolver, to fire, and some one of the party spoke out, "Shoot low, so as to tangle his legs." Mr. **Carpenter** fired, but did not hit **Bell** at all. At the command of **Tyler**, Mr. **Carpenter** then gave the pistol to him, and **Tyler** again ordered **Bell** in the name of the Commonwealth to surrender. **Bell** paid as little respect to this command as to the previous ones, whereupon **Tyler** fired and **Bell** dropped dead almost instantly.

All this time the three—**Tyler** and **Carpenter** pursuing, and **Bell** pursued—had been running, and the former were about two rods from **Bell** when the shooting occurred. At the same juncture arrived Officers **Moseley** and **Chamberlain** of Westfield, who started out after the cigar-makers awhile after **Tyler** and his party had left; so that the shooting was witnessed by them, as well as by Officer **Baber** and the captive **French**. The whole transaction of the chase after **Bell** and the fatal act occurred in less time than it has taken the reader to learn the circumstances. The body of **Bell** was put into **Moseley**'s sleigh and taken to Westfield, while **French** was carried back in another conveyance and consigned to the lock-up.

The news of the homicide spread like wildfire and aroused an excitement such as has not been paralleled since the Westfield riot and the shooting of **Brooks** by Constable **Chapin**, if ever before. Of course the old troubles between the union and Non-Union cigar-makers are revived, and the feeling among the former amounts to such a state of exasperation that it was feared that they would excite a riot, last night, and attempt the release of **French**. Both he and **Bell**, the deceased, came lately from Suffield, though **Bell** formerly lived in Westfield. It was ascertained by a medical examination on the arrival of the body at Westfield, that the ball shot by **Tyler** passed into **Bell**'s back in such a way that it entered his heart, therefore causing instant death. **Bell** was an athletic fellow, only 19 or 20 years of age. **French**, his confrere, is older.

Murder by Young Roughs on the Ice at Troy—An Unoffending Young Man Kicked to Death.

From the Troy Times, Feb. 22.

During every Winter season, almost from time immemorial, as soon as the surface of the river becomes frozen over, gangs of young desperadoes congregate upon the ice between this city and West Troy, and engage in hostile encounters with stones, clubs, and other missiles, and frequently the Police are called upon to interfere to put an end to the strife. The battle, of course, is waged between the respective partizans of East and West Troy. These fights have at last culminated in the commission of the crime of murder.

The victim is a young man named **Edward Flynn**, aged about 22 years, and a resident of the Sixth Ward of the city. He had been to Port Schuyler yesterday afternoon, and was returning to his home at the Iron Works. He was alone, and this fact, together with the fact that he was a Trojan, doubtless induced a gang of young roughs belonging to Port Schuyler, who were upon the ice, to set upon and beat him in the most violent and outrageous manner, inflicting injuries which resulted in his death in less than two hours. We do not learn that any provocation was offered for the assault, but that the first blow was given by a young man named **Robert Pickett**, who attacked **Flynn** with a club, knocking him down. **Pickett** is only 18 years of age. One of his companions, another youth of the same age, named **Thomas Nugent**, then approached the prostrate form of the unfortunate young man, and kicked him three times with great violence upon the back of the head. **Nugent** then drew a knife and exclaimed, "Let us kill him," but some of his companions pulled him away, and **Flynn** was allowed to rise and pursue his way home, with the assistance of a young named **Hugh Chard**, Jr., who, seeing his injuries, volunteered to accompany him.

Flynn arrived home about 6 o'clock, and complaining that he did not feel well went to his room and laid down. He made no mention of the assault upon him, and no one in the house suspected that there was anything serious the matter with him. In about one hour some one went to his apartment and found him dead. Dr. **Bonesteel** was called in, and upon examination found that the skull was fractured, and that death had doubtless been caused by compression of the brain in consequence of the injury. Sergt. **Tarbell** and Officer **Doyle** this morning arrested **Nugent** and two other young men, named **Michael Mickel** and **William Robertson**. **Pickett** had not been arrested up to the hour of 12 M. **Mickel** and **Robertson** took but a small part in the affair, and will probably be held as witnesses. The affair causes a great deal of excitement in the lower portion of the city, where the deceased was well known and highly respected. He was in the employ of Messrs. H. **Burden & Sons**. We learn little of the antecedents of the young men charged with the commission of the crime.

A Cattle Dealer Robbed of $2,000.

From the Albany Argus, Feb. 22.

Joseph Matty, a cattle dealer, residing at Mexico, Oswego, was robbed on the cars at Rochester, on Friday, of $2,000. He drew the money the day before from the Onondaga Savings Bank, at Syracuse. While in the bank he noticed two well-dressed young men, who came in, and after looking around, passed out. **Matty** took the midnight train for Buffalo, with a view to purchasing cattle. It is supposed that these rascals were on his track, and that they composed a part of a gang of thieves and pickpockets looking out for subjects to work upon. **Matty** thought he recognized one of these men on the train, disguised with gray whiskers.

At Rochester the passengers were requested to change cars, and Mr. **Matty**, with the rest, took a seat in another car. Just after getting seated the suspected young man came to him and told **Matty** he had a parcel under the seat, and **Matty** got out into the aisle to allow the young man to get the parcel. As **Matty** stepped into the aisle several persons crowded in from each way, and a jam took place, in the centre of which **Matty** found himself. During the jam **Matty** was relieved of the $2,000, but did not discover his loss until after the car had been cleared by the rascals. No arrests have yet been made.

The Philadelphia Board of Brokers—The Right to Expel.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 22.

On Saturday, in the Common Pleas, Judge **Pierce** rendered a decision in the case of **Leech** *vs.* The Board of Brokers, involving a question of the right of the Board to expel a member because of transactions outside of the organization. The Judge said:

"I do not perceive that either by the law of the association, by the law of the land, or by submission to its jurisdiction, that the Board of Brokers had acquired any right to arbitrate and settle the matters in dispute between the plaintiff and Mr. **Reuben Manley**, Jr. The Courts of law are open to Mr. **Manley** to vindicate his rights and to redress any wrongs done to him. But the Board of Brokers cannot erect itself into a tribunal for this purpose. The plaintiff has, in my opinion, a clear right to the protection of a Court of Equity. He has a valuable interest in his membership in the Board which cost him $2,000. He has an interest in common with his fellow-members in the accumulated funds of the association, and in the claim which he would have in case of necessity upon the fund set apart to aid poor and distressed members or their families whom the Board may think proper to assist. He has a right also to be protected in his good name and reputation from unauthorized proceedings against him, in which he cannot have the assistance of a court of law to compel the attendance of witnesses or to obtain testimony from abroad. Like every member of such an association, he is bound by the laws of the association, to which he has assented in becoming a member; and by the law of the land as affecting these associations, but not by an exercise of power on the part of his fellow-members to which he has not assented, or which is not derived from the law of the land."

The injunction prayed for was granted.

Sol. Smith's Will—Disposition of His Property.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 20.

The will of the late **Sol. Smith** was yesterday admitted to probate. We present the document in the language of the testator, with a few unimportant omissions:

Be it remembered that being about to leave home for an indefinite time, and considering the dangers of travel, especially for a man of my advanced age, I desire to make such a disposition of my worldly goods, in case of my decease during my absence or before making other disposition of the same; therefore, I, **Sol. Smith**, of the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, for good and sufficient consideration, do hereby give and convey unto my son, **Thaddeus Sanford Smith**, of the same city and State, all my real and personal estate of whatever kind, consisting of lots of ground, bonds, shares of stock in banks and other incorporated companies, notes of hand, money on deposit, household furniture, horse, and all other effects—in trust for distribution to my wife, sons, (himself included,) and others, as I shall hereinafter direct:

1. The mansion house in which we reside, and have resided for twenty years, shall remain in full possession of my wife, **Elizabeth Smith**, and on her death be divided among my seven sons, or as many of them as may be living, to be disposed of as they may deem fit.

2. All bonds, notes of deposit, certificates of deposit and shares of stock which I own are to be divided into two equal parts—one part to be divided equally among my four sons, **Lemuel**, **Marcus**, **Solomon** and **Franklin**; the other part to my wife and sons, **Thaddeus Sanford**, **Sargent Prentiss** and **Asa Wilgus**.

3. In making a distribution of those bonds, certificates, &c., those marked "good" are to be distributed as specified; those marked "bad" or "doubtful" in the same way, if ever collected.

4. The twenty-six acres of land I own in Madison, Wis., my trustee may sell for cash, with the consent of my wife and sons, or the survivors of them, to be distributed among my wife and sons in equal portions. Two lots, Nos. 10 and 11, on Collins-street, to be distributed in the same way.

5. In my inventory of Leavenworth County bond of $1,000, my trustee is directed to give to the Trustees of the Female Industrial School, the interest only to be used till the bond can be sold at par value.

6. One thousand dollars deposit in the Real Estate Savings Institution, with its accumulations, to be divided equally among my sons.

7 and 8. I hereby authorize my trustee to cause transfers and sales of stock or lands, and make distribution of them as directed.

9. I request that no one will wear mourning for me, as I expect to go immediately into a world of happiness, at which my friends should rejoice. It is my special wish that my body may not be dressed up in a suit as if alive, but that it be dressed up in an old-fashioned shroud, the head resting on a small pillow, if conveniently at hand.

Then follow directions for the erection of a gravestone bearing the inscription which we recently published.

Letter from Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Crawfordville, Ga., Feb. 19, 1869.

Dr. H. R. Casey, of Waverly, Columbia County, Ga.:

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter of last week was duly received, but it found me in an almost helpless condition. I could neither move or be moved without the most excruciating pain. This was the result of an accident. I went to open a large gate, not noticing that it was barely standing against the posts, without hinges, and on my giving it a pull to open, it tumbled over and carried me under it, straining the left ankle and seriously injuring the sciatic nerve of the left hip. I am now slowly recovering, and though not yet able to stand or walk, I can slip from the bed to a chair on rollers, and thus be moved about the room.

You ask if the statement of the correspondent of the Macon *Telegraph*, recently published, of an interview with me, is correct?

In reply, I can only briefly say that it is substantially correct—though there must have been some great typographical errors in the publication. For instance, I did not say that the product of my tenants was one-fourth of what it formerly was; but what I did say was, that the then average product was about one-fourth short of what it formerly was.

What I said of the corn crop of the United States (east of the Pacific slope) last year, was that of the nine hundred and odd millions of bushels produced five hundred and odd millions of these were produced in the thirteen Southern States! I was speaking of corn, not cotton. The cotton crop at an average price would be over $260,000,000, more than half the exports of the whole country! This the statistical paper at Washington, referred to by me, clearly showed.

What I was reported to have said of Gen. **Grant** and Mr. **Pollard**'s article is entirely correct. Yours, truly,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The Resignation of Capt. James F. Armstrong, U. S. N.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Feb. 18.

Capt. **James F. Armstrong**, of the United States Navy, late commandant of the Pensacola Navy-yard, has resigned his commission, and retired from the service, having recently inherited a considerable estate by the death of a near relative.

Capt. **Armstrong**, it will be remembered, was in command of the Pensacola Navy-yard at the time it was captured by the Confederate forces, who hoisted the State flag, as soon as the Commodore surrendered, upon the main flagstaff, amid loud cheers and the thunder of cannon. There was not one among the number, however, who did not honor the old Commander, as he stood on the vine-covered porch of his beautiful residence, with head uncovered and tears streaming from his eyes at the sight. It was a touching scene—the white haired old officer, with his family clustered around him, looking at the banner under which he had served for a lifetime giving place, even temporarily, to the impromptu flag of the State of Florida.

A New Railroad in New-Jersey.

Last Winter the Legislature of New-Jersey passed an act authorizing the building of a railroad from Manchester to Vincentown; also another from Medford to Camden, leaving a space of about four miles between Vincentown and Medford. A bill has now been introduced into the Senate of New-Jersey authorizing these roads to connect, thus affording a through line of railroad from Manchester to Camden, opening up thousands of acres of pine lands, and making them available for farming purposes; and giving the people of the Shore, from Barnegat to Long Branch, and to Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg and Red Bank a short line of railroad to Philadelphia. A good railroad through this part of the State of New-Jersey, touching the small villages just alluded to, would not only enhance the value of all kinds of property now owned by individuals and companies, but would be the means of increasing the revenue of the State many millions of dollars, as not a few villages would soon spring up where now large tracts of excellent land are valued at only a few dollars per acre. A railroad from Camden to the villages just named would enable the inhabitants to procure their coal, and lumber for building at a large discount from the present rates.

There are several hundred thousand acres of as choice land for gardening purposes, as can be found in New-Jersey, lying between Long Branch and Camden, which is now of little value to any one. But a railroad would infuse new life into every one who is at all interested in the development of the agricultural and horticultural resources of South Jersey. New-Jersey needs more railroads. The entire State should be provided with good railroads, only a few miles apart, so that producers may have the advantage of cheap transportation of the products of the land to market, and cheap freight on fertilizing material, such as marl and commercial fertilizers. There should be no disposition on the part of any member of the Legislature to utter one word against the passage of an act that will result in such immense convenience to the people and profit to the State. There is no danger of building too many railroads in New-Jersey.

Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association.

The adjourned meeting of this Association took place at the Mercantile Exchange and News Room yesterday afternoon, **James A. Van Brunt**, Esq., in the chair.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The constitution defines the objects of the Association to be "the protection and promotion of the rights and interests of all owners and masters of vessels belonging thereto, by procuring and extending information, making application from time to time to the Congress of the United States and the several State Legislatures for such legislation as will promote their general welfare, and by the use of all proper means to protect and advance the interests of this and similar Associations."

The following officers were elected: President, **James A. Van Brunt**; First Vice-President, **James H. Hoyt**; Second Vice-President, **Henry N. Squires**; Treasurer, L. H. **Hopkins**; Corresponding Secretary, D. M. **Terry**; Recording Secretary, **Thomas S. Sandford**. A Board of Directors was also chosen. The President announced that the first meeting of the Board of Directors would be held on the 2d of March. The Convention then adjourned.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting—Interesting Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer—Election of Officers.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan National Bank. Mr. J. E. **Williams** presided, and Mr. C. L. **Brace** acted as Secretary. The following trustees for the ensuing year were elected: Wm. A. Booth, C. L. Brace, R. J. Livingston, Geo. Cabot Ward, D. Willis James, Chas. P. Kirkland and Alex. Van Rensselaer. The election of officers then took place, resulting in the following choice: President, **Wm. A. Booth**; Vice-President, **Howard Potter**; Secretary, C. L. **Brace**; Treasurer, J. E. **Williams**.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer presented his annual report, from which the following facts and figures were derived:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1868		$1,373 49
Receipts since, from all sources..	$203,590 07	
Less moneys borrowed at different times	65,000 00—	138,590 07
Received from bills payable (amount of new indebtedness)		23,000 00
Total		$162,963 56

PAYMENTS.

Aggregate payments for the year ending Feb. 1, 1869	$201,793 21	
Less loans paid	42,000 00—	159,793 21
Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1869		3,170 35
Total		$162,963 56

The total amount paid out during the last sixteen years was $670,036 56, or an average of about $41,878 per year. The expenditures for the past year exceed those of the previous twelve months by a little more than $46,000—which is accounted for by the fact that extraordinary outlay was occasioned by fitting up the Newsboys' Lodging-house and other similar institutions, making a total of $22,705 58. It is expected that no such extra sum will be required in any future year. This amount of $22,705 58 deducted from $159,793 21 would reduce the cost of running the Society to $137,087 63.

The friends of the Society have subscribed and paid into the treasury $30,000 to secure a fund for the erection of a Newsboys' Lodging-house. To aid in this undertaking, the Legislature authorized this Society to collect a like sum of $30,000 out of the Excise fund, whenever, by voluntary contributions, the requisite amount should be made up from individuals. Assurances are given by the authorities that the $30,000 will shortly be paid. This will create a special fund of $60,000, applicable to the purpose named. Last year the indebtedness amounted to $12,000. This year it is $35,000, namely $30,000 borrowed from the fund, and $5,000 hired temporarily, an increase of $23,000 over last year.

Last year we had, including the school connected with the Newsboys' Lodging-house, seventeen day and four night schools: this year twenty day and eight night schools. The furnishing and fitting up of new schools, as has already been stated, is very expensive. This year they cost $45,729 74, against last year's cost, $29,940 92; difference, $15,788 82. When, however, it is remembered that our rolls now number 5,700, and the year before only 3,165, and the attendance now 2,590, while the year before only 1,851, it will not be thought strange that the expense should be more.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house has accommodations to lodge 260 boys; the average number nightly, for the last year, is 170; there have been received 8,944 different boys; 53,618 lodgings were provided; 54,093 meals furnished; 742 boys were provided with homes at the West; 896 truant and lost boys have been restored to their friends and relatives, in the City and out of it. A reading-room and books, a place of deposit, called "the Savings Bank," and a gymnasium for healthful exercise—all these are now gratuitously furnished to the boys. The annual charges for last year, including over $7,000 for the fitting up of the new quarters at Nos. 49 and 51 Park-place, were $23,333 45. The inmates of the Lodging-house have paid for meals and lodging $3,644 49, and deposited in the Savings Bank of their earnings, $2,057 76 the last year. Of the 8,944 different boys in the institution in 1868-9, the number of orphans was 3,325; number of half orphans, 4,092; having parents living, 1,527. From a table compiled by Mr. **O'Connor**, the Superintendent, it appears that in the sixteen years of its existence there have been lodged 66,453 different boys; restored to friends, 4,823; provided with homes, 4,500; lodgings furnished, 428,846; meals do., 283,931—at a total expense of $82,736 31, an average of $1 25 to each boy. Of that amount the boys have contributed $21,561 92.

The Girls' Lodging-house has been removed from Canal-street to No. 125 Bleecker-street. The year's expenses have been $7,733 39, and about one-fourth of that amount has been received for meals, lodgings, clothing sold, board, &c. Whole number of lodgers, 1,191.

The report of Superintendent **Fry**, of the Boys' Lodging-house, Eleventh Ward, shows less gain in this institution than its early growth promised. The whole expense, however, has been moderate, amounting to only $3,857 34, while the receipts, from meals and lodgings, were $1,143 36. Number of boys lodged, 553.

In the report of last year, it appeared that the Refuge for Homeless Children, in West Eighteenth-street, had been almost self-sustained. This year, however, the expense of a removal, and new fitting-up, has been incurred, at a cost of over $2,000. So that under the same judicious superintendency, (J. **Gourley** and his wife,) the expenditure amounts to $7,923 58, and the receipts, $3,068 53, leaving a net cost of nearly $5,000. Number of different lodgers, 797. Only about two-thirds as many meals as the year before and 1,000 less lodgings.

The Phelps Lodging-house, at Corlear's Hook, No. 327 Rivington-street, under the superintendence of G. **Calder**, seems to be favored by one or two gentlemen not immediately connected with the Society, and for whose good services and liberal contributions, it is largely indebted. The number of different boys registered is 745. The evening school in connection with this Lodging-house has an average nightly attendance of about fifty. The spacious and comfortable reading-room is well supplied with papers and magazines. It is very attractive and useful to the more intelligent class of boys. There are other free reading-rooms of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, No. 204 Bleecker-street, and No. 50 Trinity-place. The total number of children sent to Western homes during the past year was 2,263, or 320 more than during the previous year.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary of the Society, Mr. C. L. **Brace**, presented his annual report, which was full of valuable information, some of which we published on Sunday last. Among other statements found in the report are these:

It must not be thought, from the horrible outbursts of crime recently, that criminal offences among children are on the increase. On the contrary, the efforts of charity and education already put forth, have checked, not only the growth of crime proportional to population, but also its absolute increase in some directions. The discouraging features in the condition of the City are the increasing high prices of land and tenement, and consequent necessary crowding of the families of the poor—a state of things inevitably drawing after it crime, indulgence, the degrading of character and increased poverty; the bigotry of the lowest class, which obstructs education, and the fact, that the drainings of the foreign emigration are left here. Opposed to these, and most encouraging in their nature, are the general influences of our civilization and education, which tend imperceptibly, but most surely, to raise up constantly the degraded classes; the power which religion infuses into American life to struggle hopefully with the most formidable social evils; the fact that the restless and changing condition of the large cities tends to break up inherited poverty and crime, so that there are few here of those pests of Europe,—families with long generations of paupers and criminals; the increasing demand for our surplus labor from the country, and the increasing tendency of capital to leave the city to obtain cheaper conditions of production; the last, though not favorable to our prosperity, yet being apparently the only remedy against a burdensome taxation, and the only mode of cheapening rent to the poor. Emigration, too, is improving remarkably in its character, and we may hope that the worst effects of that are over. It is a matter of regret that the large number of ladies, who give money every Winter to the begging street-children, or to unknown applicants at their doors, do not dispense their charities in connection with our schools. In every Industrial School can be found scores or hundreds of children, who are half-clad and barefooted, who seldom get a meal, except the scanty one in the school-room, but who are soon trained so as to be ashamed to beg in the streets. Alms given to them are dispensed in union with education and industry, and do not degrade the recipient. Every teacher, too, knows of hundreds of poor widows, or families with disabled fathers, who are barely keeping themselves above the alms-house, and yet who have too much self-respect to beg. These all send their children to our schools, and aid to them will be ministered on condition of their educating their children, and through work supplied to them, so that the usual mistakes and injuries from alms-giving will not occur.

We have now fifty-three girls in the schools, learning the use of the sewing-machine, many have gotten places. We have had six lodging-houses in operation during the past year, in which have been provided 115,305 lodgings, and 137,962 meals for 12,669 different boys and girls. Four have night-schools attached, two have day-schools, two free reading-rooms, and all Sunday evening meetings. The children themselves have paid toward this expense $11,010 41. The Society have never done so large a work as during the past year, and they were consequently, never so cramped for means as they are at this time. Unless their friends come forward even more liberally, some of their benevolent enterprises will be necessarily contracted or suspended.

After the reports had been read, the subject of a location for the proposed new building for the newsboys was discussed, and it was decided, finally, that lots should be purchased on the east side of the City, as near the junction of Canal and Centre streets as possible. The $30,000 due from the Metropolitan Excise Board, it was said, would be drawn to-day.

The Society then adjourned.

A Gang of Burglars Arrested in the First Ward.

About 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, as Officer **Groden**, of the First Precinct, was patrolling his post, he heard a cry of "Stop thief," and at the same moment noticed two men running down Maiden-lane toward the East River. He followed them in close pursuit, and so far overtook the fugitives as to force them to take refuge in the premises No. 104 Wall-street. Officer **Hamill**, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, came up at the same time, and the two officers proceeded to make a search through the building. They arrested the two men on one of the upper floors, the prisoners giving their names as **John Collins** and **James Smith**. While running **Collins** was seen to drop a steel jimmy, which was secured by the Police. Soon after the two men were locked up in the Station-house, Officer **Selleck** ascertained that the basement of premises No. 165 Maiden-lane, occupied by **McLean & Lentz**, had been forcibly entered by the lock on the door being wrenched off. A half barrel of butter had been removed to the opposite side of the street. It was alleged when the prisoners were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday morning, that they had committed the burglary and had dropped the butter on being discovered. Both men are of forbidding aspect, and are reported by the Police as members of the daring and desperate gang of thieves who habitually infest the lower wards of the City. They were both remanded for examination. As the evidence is very conclusive the prisoners will probably be held to answer the charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration made a visit of inspection to their institutions on Ward's Island on Monday. The Commissioners present were GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, the President, CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, ISAAC T. SMITH, RICHARD O'GORMAN, and P. MCELROY.

They were accompanied by Messrs. GEO. PUTNAM SMITH, T. W. LILLIE, Rev. Father PRAKENSKY, Dr. J. MURRAY CARNOCHAN, and Dr. ERNST SCHILLING. After visiting and inspecting the various departments, they were received by the Superintendent of the Island, Mr. LEONARD R. WELLES, who had prepared an agreeable repast. After lunch the venerable President said, before separating he desired the company to join him in recognizing the day as one of the great national holidays, and gave as a toast "The anniversary of the birth of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the father of his country," which was responded to by Commissioner RICHARD O'GORMAN.

After some pleasant speeches by Commissioners LOUTREL, SMITH and MCELROY, and Messrs. SMITH, LILLIE and WELLES, and Drs. CARNOCHAN, SCHILLING and DWYER, the company returned to the City.

The Contested Seats in the Assembly.

The case of ZIMMER against CAMPBELL was continued yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. The defence examined numerous witnesses, chiefly with the view of proving that the ballots were not found mixed in the boxes after the canvass. They also attempted to impeach the testimony of two or three witnesses for the plaintiff. In the case where an ex-policeman substituted a Campbell for a Zimmer ticket, and some disturbance was created, the defence offered to show that this happened at the December election, and not in November. The plaintiff's counsel, EUGENE SMITH, Esq., objected, and the point was laid over for decision by the Committee on Friday next.

The defence also proposed to prove that Inspector PEARSOLL'S testimony could not be credited, as he had been removed from office for misdemeanor in his official capacity. Objection was raised to this on the ground that his credibility could be disproved only by current opinion, and the testimony of those who knew him, and not by any specific dereliction of duty on his part. The objection was sustained. Much time was spent in argument on points of testimony. The case will probably close this week.

Presentation to John W. Farmer.

Last evening a presentation was made to Mr. JOHN W. FARMER, by the Coöperative Building Lot Association, at their rooms in the Bowery. Previous to the presentation, statements were made by members of the Society, from which it appears that the Society now numbers 700 members, and has already purchased three estates for distribution—the Suydam estate, an estate in East Williamsburg, and one in Westchester County. The lots of the Suydam and Williamsburg property have already been distributed, and are said to be now worth from $100 to $150 each, more than the Association paid for them. About 9:30 o'clock Mr. FARMER arrived, and the President of the Association, in a highly eulogistic speech, presented to Mr. FARMER a series of resolutions, thanking him for the services he had rendered the Society. Mr. FARMER tendered his thanks for the honor done him, and the meeting then adjourned.

Skating.

The contest between FRANK SWIFT, of this City, and E. T. GOODRICH, of Chicago, for the skating championship of America, which has been on the *tapis* for several weeks, will probably take place at Buffalo in a day or two. The ice at the rink in that city has been excellent for several days past, and the latest weather reports state that it is very cold in that section of country. SWIFT and GOODRICH, who have been in the City for several weeks, anxiously waiting for a favorable change in the weather, left town last evening on the Erie Road.

During the mild spell that we have been favored with for some time past, those skatorially inclined have managed to enjoy themselves on parlor skates. The taste for floor-skating is increasing very rapidly in this City, and there are now several halls open where this species of amusement can be enjoyed. Last evening the monthly reception of the New-York Association took place in Plimpton's Building, Stuyvesant-square and Ninth-street. The hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who appeared to enjoy the evolutions of the more expert of those who participated in the healthful exercise. The reception was a decided success.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Oyer and Terminer.

No Circuit Calendar.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part III.—Adjourned till Friday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

No further Calender this Term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
79—Faile et al. vs. Mackay.
80—Stammyshaum vs. Wehmann.

Nos.
81—Williams vs. Webmann.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
635—Hanna vs. Schaffer.
529—Harrison et al. vs. Smith.
629—Jones vs. Brannigan.
693—Romertze vs. E. R. National Bank.
661—Herdtfelder et al. vs. Stiehler.
699—Letson vs. Carville.
701—Flynn vs. Miner et al.
645—Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
707—Wyckoff vs. Lawson et al.

Nos.
421—Lampson vs. O'Brien.
697—Primrose, an infant, by guardian, vs. Erie R. Co.
675—Bommer vs. Dunbar.
705—Arnstein vs. Bermer.
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
415—Tyler et al. vs. Harrison, Jr.
365—Cranford vs. Welch, Sr.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
684—Lynch et al. vs. Wood.
780—Wooby vs. Jacobs et al.
126—Mathews vs. Spanding.
668—Hufnagel, vs. Cristaler.
800—Geller vs. Theiss.
106—Meeson vs. Hope.
624—Samuels vs. McDonald.
824—Miller vs. Ohl et al.

Nos.
808—Douglass et al. vs. Scheff.
860—Fox vs. Hartford Live Stock Ins. Co.
862—Niblo vs. Cushing.
864—Tyrell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
866—Martin et al. vs. Morrisey, Pres't, &c.
868—Geary vs. Hannavan.
872—Millan vs. Graham.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
....—Wesser vs. Kaats.
....—Hoffman vs. Kiernan.
1807—Watt vs. Amn. Cond. Milk Co.
1794—Young vs. Blake.
1776—Paine vs. Fellows.
1777—Hagerdorn vs. Gantillon.
1868—Kyle vs. Stein.
1871—Holmes vs. Rodenheimer.
1875—Weiss vs. Bohm.
1878—Gray vs. Coburn.
1881—Neeley vs. Townsend.
1882—Ryan vs. Audenreid.
1884—Steiner vs. Jonas.

Nos.
1885—Turner vs. Van Kaust.
1888—Korf vs. Brown.
1892—Beckel vs. Alt.
1893—Stiger vs. Duning.
1894—Brown vs. Duning.
1895—Mattson vs. Cadmus.
1900—Marsh vs. Palmer.
1901—Butterfield vs. Walsh.
1904—Marsh vs Silliman.
1905—Dunning vs. Odell.
1908—Dowling vs. Jones.
1911—Brown vs. Harriott.
1912—Bremer vs. Lerlingman.
1913—Dainin vs. Post.
1917—Kerr vs. Dibble.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. John J. McCarty, aiding prisoner to escape.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Maurice Leonard, John Trimble, burglary.
2—The People vs. James McNessby, burglary.
3—The People vs. Thos. McCormick, larceny.
4—The People vs. John Daly, burglary.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Charles R. De Forest, grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Eliza Morris, grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Margaret Smith, grand larceny.
8—The People vs. James Harford, burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 24.

Nos.
310—Platt vs. Kennedy.
311—Platt vs. Valkenbourgh.
344—Picker vs. Ham.

Nos.
224—Doherty vs. Sackendorf.
236—Guyer vs. Sheehan.
250—Knight vs. McIlroy.
234—Sheridan vs. Conly.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE PRE-EMPTION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE WEST—THE "RINGS" OF THE SETTLEMENTS, AND THE PERILS OF THE SETTLERS.

Roswell G. Pierce et al. vs. John W. Brown.—This case is of interest as showing how the Western Territories are settled. The appellee here, and plaintiff below, alleged in his bill of complaint and shows by the testimony in the case, that in the Spring of 1857 he settled upon and improved certain lands near the City of Omaha, in the Territory of Nebraska; built a house upon the tract, occupied it until August of the same year, when he entered upon it under the Preëmption laws of the United States; but upon that day Pierce, one of the appellants, claiming the land by virtue of certain regulations of an organization there known as "The Omaha Club," compelled him, under threats of personal violence, and even death, to convey the land to him, without consideration. It appeared from the evidence that the "Omaha Club" consisted of from 150 to 200 armed men, among whom were the Mayor of the City of Omaha, and most of the other influential residents of the place; and that it to a great extent controlled the disposition of the public lands in the vicinity of Omaha, in defiance of law, frequently resorting to personal violence to enforce its decrees. As soon as Brown had acquired title by preëmption, Pierce, together with several other members of the Club, went to his house on the land, demanded a deed, and threatened death to him by hanging or drowning if he did not comply. Handbills had been posted calling the members together to take action in Brown's case, and he became so frightened and intimidated that he did convey his title to Pierce by deed, and without any consideration whatever. One Alex. H. Baker testified that many threats were made by Pierce and others that they would serve Brown as others had been served for jumping claims—they would throw him into or put him over the Missouri River. He heard these threats of violence on the day Brown made the preëmption. Mr. Gloss said if he did not deed the land to Pierce they would have the Club after him before night. He heard Pierce tell Brown that Gov. Cumming had bound himself to protect him (Pierce) until he could get title from Government, and that Cumming had more influence than any member of the Club. Brown consulted counsel, and was advised that it was safest to make the deed to Pierce, and subsequently sue to recover it, as no title could be conveyed under such circumstances. This witness testified that from what he knew of the parties and the Club, he believed that Brown would have been thrown into the river if he had not complied with their unlawful demand. The defendants below did not answer, except one Morton, an attaching creditor of Pierce. The decree was for Brown, the Court holding that there had been no valid conveyance, and that the title remained in him. Appeal was taken from that decree by Morton, he contending that he had a valid attachment lien, perfected by judgment, and is in the position of a *bona fide* purchaser without notice. The judgment below is here affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

AN ADMIRALTY CASE.

Thomas Boylan vs. The Steamboat Quickstep, &c.—The plaintiff in this action was the master and owner of the canal-boat *Golden Harvest*. It appears that on the 22d of October, 1868, plaintiff's boat was lying at the foot of Barclay-street, New-York, having on board a cargo of coal-dust and the clothing of plaintiff and his family. The tugboat *Quickstep* had in tow at the time three boats, and was attempting to take one more, the barge *Veto*. In bringing this barge alongside it appears that a collision took place, the *Veto* coming in contact with a canal-boat which was fastened to the starboard side of the tugboat. This, it is claimed, resulted in so damaging the canal-boat of plaintiff, that it had to be towed over to the Jersey Flats, where it sank and became a total wreck. The present suit is brought to recover the sum of $1,350, the value of the boat being set down at $1,000; clothing, $300, and freight, $50. The defendants set up a general denial, and set forth that they had exercised all reasonable care in the matter, but that the canal-boat was in such a rotten and unseaworthy condition at the time of the collision as to be unable to undergo the same perils of navigation as other boats, and that she would have sunk before the end of the voyage, (to Newark, N. J.,) even if the accident had not occurred. After hearing testimony, counsel on both sides submitted the case, and the Court reserved his decision.

W. W. Goodrich for the libelant; T. E. Stillwell for the claimants.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Clerke and a Jury.

LIBEL SUIT—CRITICISM ON "GRIFFITH GAUNT."

Chas. Reade vs. Chas. H. Sweetzer et al.—This is an action brought to recover damages for libel. The amount claimed in the complaint is $25,000. The complaint states that the defendant, Sweetzer, as editor and proprietor of the *Round Table*, a weekly paper published in this City, has unjustly criticised the novel entitled *Griffith Gaunt*, and that among other things he caused to be published a letter called the "Prurient Prude." When the case was reached on the Circuit calendar it was delayed for some time under the expectation that the plaintiff, Reade, was about to visit this country. Last week the case was set down specially for trial to-day, (Tuesday.) The Judge said that would be the only case he would take up this term, hence the publication of the full Calendar was a mistake. When this case was called, Mr. Sweetzer's counsel asked for an adjournment, on the ground that the defendant was very ill, and that his testimony on the trial would be of the utmost importance.

The plaintiff's counsel, Mr. Booth, said he did not object to the adjournment, for a day or two, but he was entirely opposed to its going over to another term, and this was the last week of the present term. Rather than have it go over, he would consent that Mr. Sweetzer's testimony be taken *ex parte* and read to the jury on the trial.

The counsel for the defendant objected; he said his client was the most important witness they had, and this both as to the questions of instigation and justification. That it was a right to have his evidence given in open Court before the jury. The proposition made by the other side to have his testimony taken *ex parte* was of no avail for the reason that Mr. Sweetzer's physician had forbidden him to hold any conversation with any one. Counsel had not been able to talk with him for some days.

After some deliberation the Judge, on the assurances of counsel that the cause could be tried within two days, and in order not to detain other jurors, impaneled a jury in the case and set it down for trial peremptorily for Friday morning next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE LITIGATION AMONG THE EXPRESS COMPANIES—ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

Chas. B. Harris vs. Elmore P. Ross, President, et al.—This is another action which has been commenced by the stockholders of the Merchants' Union Express Company to prevent the consolidation of that Company with the American Express Company. The case came before the Court to-day on an order to show cause why an injunction should not be granted, and why a receiver should not be appointed. The grounds for the new suit are substantially those in the suit by Blatchford, heretofore fully published in the TIMES. After the reading of one affidavit the motion was adjourned until the 8th of March. A similar disposition was made of the motion to set aside or modify the orders in the Haskin suit, which is said to have been commenced in the interest of the new Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

THE RESULT OF SELLING A HOUSE.

Richard Wilson vs. Elijah Bunce.—The plaintiff in this action brought suit to recover the sum of $500 damages, alleged to have been done to a house and garden owned by the plaintiff and rented by the defendant. It appears that on the 30th of April, Lyman Cook let to the defendant the house, No. 210 Bridge-street, at a yearly rental of $400, and in April, 1867, the house was sold by Cook to the plaintiff, while the defendant was still occupying it. Between the 16th of April and 1st of May, 1867, it is charged that the defendant rooted up, or otherwise damaged, a large number of rose bushes, grapevines, currant, and gooseberry bushes, and other plants in the garden, and the house was damaged by taking off the locks, defacing the paper and plaster, and other similar acts. After remaining out for a short time, the jury brought in a verdict of $100 damages for the plaintiff.

A. H. and N. E. Osborn for the plaintiff, and Field and Shearman for the defendant.

VALUE OF A BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

Henry Bower vs. William Poillon and William Waedner.—The plaintiff in this suit alleges that the defendants are partners; that on the 6th day of June, 1868, he sold and delivered to them a brick-pressing machine. The price was to be $500, which the defendants agreed to pay, but have hitherto neglected to do so, and with the exception of $100 no part of the purchase money has been received by the plaintiff. He therefore brought the present action to recover the balance of the purchase money ($400) together with the interest from the 1st of June, 1868. The defendants put in a general denial of the complaint, and also allege that on the 31st of March, 1868, the plaintiff applied to them to become the purchasers of a brick-making machine which he said would turn out bricks at the rate of 800 of 1,000 an hour. After some negotiation, they allege that the plaintiff agreed to let them have one on trial, for which he was to receive $100. The plaintiff was to take it to defendants' place of business and put it in operation, and after a trial of fourteen days, if satisfied with it, they were to retain it, and the defendants to be responsible for any damage that might be done. They allege that immediately after the plaintiff put the machine in operation it broke down; after the lapse of several days the plaintiff repaired it and again put it in operation, when it broke down for the second time, and the defendants refused to have anything to do with it. The jury rendered a verdict of $50 for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF MARINE INSURANCE.

Duncan McColl et al. vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000, the amount of a policy of insurance on the bark *Lindo*, on a voyage from Miramiche River to a port in Cape Breton, and thence to New-York. The vessel was wrecked Dec. 20, 1864. The payment of the policy is resisted, on the ground that the vessel had deviated from the voyage stipulated, in that she went to Cow Bay, in Cape Breton, after having stopped at Sydney. It is claimed that having elected to go to Sydney, the *Lindo* had no right to stop at another port and thus delay the voyage. Also, that upon the margin of the policy were the words: "Warranted by the assured, that the vessel be commanded by a Captain holding a certificate from the American Shipmasters' Association;" and that the Captain of this vessel had no such certificate.

In answer to this last defence, the plaintiffs say that the defendants knew, at the time of issuing the policy, that the Captain did not belong to the Shipmasters' Association, and that the officers of the Company stated that the words applied only to outward-bound voyages. The case is not concluded.

For the plaintiffs, Messrs. Beebe & Dean; for the defendants, Mr. Joseph H. Choate.

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II—FEB. 23.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE—JUDGMENT FOR A RAILROAD COMPANY.

Elizabeth Gonzales, Administratrix, &c., vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as the widow of Mr. Gonzales, deceased, to recover the sum of $5,000, in pursuance of a statute of this State. The husband was a passenger on an up train of the defendants' road, and when near the station of Mount Vernon he alighted on the westerly side of his train, in other words, on what is known as the down track. A down-going train struck him, and produced such injuries as to cause his death. The question raised by the defence was that there was contributive negligence on the part of the deceased, and hence that the Company could not be made liable.

The presiding Judge took this view of the case, and, on motion of defendants' counsel, dismissed the complaint. The case was tried some time ago, and was taken to the Court of Appeals on the questions of law, and the latter tribunal ordered a new trial.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Van Pelt and Hull; for the defendants, Mr. Charles A. Rapallo.

OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 23.

Judge Barnard, Presiding; Samuel B. Garvin, Prosecuting.

MIGALDO CONVICTED OF "MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE," AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE AT HARD LABOR.

The trial of Donati Migaldo, indicted for murder, was resumed at the opening of the Court this morning. The witness, Francisco Tavalieri, was recalled and testified as follows: Baxter-street is about forty paces wide; when I first saw deceased and his friends they were on the opposite side of the street; they were walking, then stood still, and then crossed over; I was about eight paces from the prisoner when I then saw them; they were about forty or fifty paces from him; all three came together across the street; would know those men if he saw them; saw one of them in this seat (the witnesses' chair) yesterday; as they crossed they first walked slowly, but on nearing the prisoner they came faster; two of them seemed to be taking off their coats; heard one say, "Let him alone; he is not the man who whipped the woman;" it was Ryland who attempted to take off his coat; 'twas one of the other two who made the remark; understands the English language when spoken, but cannot speak it; prisoner was about two paces from them when they were taking off their coats; prisoner had his arms folded, and said in Italian, "I don't understand you;" the deceased said, "I'll kill you;" deceased then appeared to put his hand under his coat, at the same time calling the prisoner a ——; deceased was walking straight and spoke well; don't know whether he was drunk or not; deceased did not use any other profane language; one of his hands was moving in the air, and the other was in his pocket; saw the blow given by the prisoner; deceased tried to strike the prisoner two or three times, and prisoner stepped back toward the wall.

To witness—Q.—What did you think the prisoner was going to take from his pocket? Objected to, and overruled.

Q.—Did you or the other man tell prisoner that the deceased had a weapon and was about to kill him? A.—Yes, sir; the other Italian told the prisoner, "Take care, he has a weapon;" I told him that deceased had called him a "——," and wanted to fight him; they were facing each other several minutes; they were in that position when the prisoner drew his knife; after drawing the knife with one hand, the prisoner took hold of deceased by the coat with the other, and turning him partly around, stabbed him; deceased then went away about ten paces and fell.

Cross-examined—Deceased was standing on the sidewalk when struck; myself and the Italian were a little distance away; prisoner was standing alone; prisoner remained there ten or twelve minutes after stabbing deceased, then he went away walking; he had put the knife back where he got it from when he went away; did not see the prisoner after; saw deceased go across the street and fall on the sidewalk opposite; [witness here identified Scanlon and Golden as the two men who crossed with Ryland;] both those men stood there until deceased was struck; they ran off immediately after; they were all three together at the time of the stabbing; they stood on the sidewalk, the deceased between the other two and the prisoner against the wall.

Q.—How near did the prisoner stand to the wall when he struck deceased? A.—Within about a foot, almost up to the wall.

Q.—When the blow was struck, where did deceased stand on the sidewalk? A.—About three feet from the curb, (showing the distance;) prisoner held the knife in his left hand; no words were spoken after the blow by either party; after the wound, the deceased ran a few steps and then walked to the opposite sidewalk, and then fell; did not hear the word —— from the deceased; saw no blows struck except the stab. In reply to the request to repeat all he heard between the parties, witness said: The deceased, in approaching said to prisoner, "You ——, you beat my woman;" prisoner answered in Italian, "I don't understand you;" the deceased put his hands up to the nose of prisoner; the companions of deceased told him to leave the prisoner alone; "he was not the man that beat his woman;" deceased then put his hand in his pocket, at the same time saying, "You ——, I'll kill you;" at this moment the prisoner took hold of the deceased and the stab was given.

Re-direct—Have you any knowledge of an Irishman having been beaten by an Italian that day? The Court ruled out the question, saying as he did so, that "if they were to try all the beatings that occur in the Sixth Ward they would never get through."

Luigi Cavella—Lives at No. 19 Mulberry-street; lived there one month; lived at No. 19 Baxter-street last July; lived there four years; is a peddle; has been in the country four years; knows the prisoner; he has been in this country one year; has known him all the time; prisoner has always been a peacable man, never quarrelsome; on the 4th of July, between five and six o'clock, was in Baxter-street; was with him (prisoner) all the day; saw Ryland for the first time on that day when the fight occurred; saw him at the corner of Park and Baxter streets on the south side of Baxter-street; Ryland had two men with him, the same who testified here, identified Scanlon and Golden as the men;) was standing at the liquor store, No. 19 Baxter-street; prisoner was some distance from him; deceased and his two companions were on the opposite side; saw the three cross over toward the prisoner; they were coming pretty fast; heard them say while coming, "G—d d—m you, I want to fight you;" prisoner answered in Italian, "I don't understand you;" the companions of the deceased then told him to leave the prisoner alone, he had done nothing; deceased then said to prisoner, "G—d d—n you, I want to fight you—I want to punch you;" deceased then was taken hold of by his companions, and at the same time he made a movement as if to draw a pistol, saying, "G—d d—n you, I'll shoot you;" at the same time some one about ten feet behind deceased said, "Look out, he wants to shoot you—he wants to kill you;" prisoner was standing about five feet from deceased, and retreated toward the wall; observed no other gesture by the deceased except a movement to give blows, and when his companions took hold of him he made the movement as if to draw a pistol. Witness here described the manner of giving the wound, after which the deceased went about twenty feet before he fell; prisoner and deceased were standing face to face, one foot apart, when the knife was drawn.

Re-cross-examined—Deceased was on the sidewalk when the wound was given; the prisoner remained still until deceased had crossed the street and fell; he then walked to the corner of Park and Mulberry, and then began to run; he had the knife in his hand all the time; immediately after the stabbing the prisoner did nothing with the knife except to return it to the scabbard; witness was about the distance of two houses from Ryland; could not see the pistol, but saw Ryland's hands in his pockets.

By the Court—Saw the prisoner draw the knife.

Luigi Spaudoni—Resides in Mulberry-street; lived last July in No. 19 Baxter-street; makes ice cream; has been ten years in this country; saw the prisoner at work on the Park in Brooklyn; knows him to be a quiet and peaceable man; on the 4th of July was between Nos. 19 and 21 Baxter-street; witnessed some of the occurrence; first saw the prisoner that day between half past five and six o'clock; saw no one with him; saw Ryland crossing the street toward the prisoner; believes the witnesses, Scanlon and Golden, were with him; they crossed rapidly, but he could not say they ran; deceased's movements indicated that he wanted to beat the prisoner; prisoner was then on the sidewalk near the curb; witness was five paces from him; understands some English, but cannot speak it; after deceased crossed the street he used some bad words in the English language, and wanted to fight; did not hear him say anything about a woman; he went up to the prisoner with his fists in a fighting attitude; the prisoner remained still, except to retreat a little as the deceased advanced; Ryland's companions tried to take him away, because, as they said, "he (prisoner) was not the man they wanted;" saw the deceased put his hand in his pocket, and at the same time saw prisoner put his hand in his bosom for his knife; deceased spoke some words in English which, translated into Italian, meant, "I'll kill you;" heard the prisoner say nothing at the time; did not hear the other Italians say anything to the prisoner; at the time the movements were made by prisoner and deceased as if for weapons, the prisoner was standing near the wall and the deceased close to and between him and the curb; observed the prisoner give the blow with his left hand; as the blow was being given deceased turned suddenly and received it in the back; the words by deceased "I'll kill you" were uttered by him immediately before the stabbing; the one act followed the other immediately; did not see if deceased had a weapon, only saw him put his hand in his pocket.

Cross-examined—When deceased was stabbed he was on the sidewalk; the prisoner and deceased were close together; they were perhaps two feet from the wall; the sidewalk is about four feet wide; when the stabbing took place, witness was about five feet from the parties; the two men who came across the street with deceased were there at the time of the stabbing, and then ran away; is sure deceased was on the sidewalk and not on the street when stabbed; after the wound the prisoner stood until deceased had crossed the street and fallen; deceased's head struck the sidewalk, and his feet remained on the street; prisoner carried the knife in his hand when he fled, as far as he saw him; believes the knife was in the sheath; saw no blows except that with the knife.

Jovani Capuri—Understands English when he hears it spoken; resides at No. 36 Baxter-street; resided there on the 4th of July last; is five years in this country; knows the prisoner eleven months; between five and six on the afternoon of the 4th of July last, was in front of No. 19 Baxter-street; saw prisoner in the street a little lower down; saw Ryland as he crossed the street; he had two others with him; they crossed briskly; heard deceased say that prisoner had given some blows to a woman, and he (deceased) wanted to take her part; deceased was swearing and calling prisoner a — of a —, and making movements to strike; prisoner was backing up toward the house; when deceased was in the act of taking off his jacket, heard others say, "Leave him alone; he is not the man;" when deceased's friends were attempting to take him away, he (deceased) shook them off, and putting his hand in his pocket, said "he'd kill him;" prisoner was almost as close to the house as he could get; when prisoner saw deceased putting his hand in his pocket he heard some Italians say, "Look out, he wants to kill you;" and the prisoner immediately drew his knife; they were then face to face.

Cross-examined—Deceased stood on the sidewalk when struck; the blow with the knife was the only one given; they were very near together, and prisoner stood still when he gave the blow; deceased did not take off his coat, but merely made a movement to do so; witness was about eight feet away when the blow was given.

To the Court—Did not talk with the other witnesses about this; he went away shortly after the occurrence.

Louis Tennelli—Resides in Brooklyn, but has his office in New-York; has had his office here for thirty years; is an Italian. Counsel for defence here proposed to show by Mr. Tennelli "that on the 4th of July, and previous thereto, there was a bitter feud existing between the Irish and Italians in the neighborhood of the occurrence." The Court ruled it out, and exception was taken.

Savarina Entouri—Has lived in this country fifteen years; knows the prisoner; he has been here about one year; he is a good industrious man.

The prosecution then called in rebuttal Peter Scanlon. Has heard the testimony of the witnesses for the defence; solemnly swears he did not cross the street with Ryland; crossed right after him; Ryland was across the street when he, witness, saw him, he was just stepping on the sidewalk; when witness got over to him, he, witness, put his hand on his arm and said: "Come on, John;" also said, "These are Italians, and treacherous;" he replied, "The —— has drawn a knife;" this was all he understood before the stabbing; deceased was going away when he was struck, and had got about two paces into the street; after the blow, the prisoner stood looking at witness about fifteen seconds, with the knife elevated in his hand; did not hear Ryland call witness a ——; there were words spoken before witness got over which he did not understand; Ryland had his hands in his pantaloons pocket as he turned to go away; saw deceased at the station-house; did not see him searched, or know what he had about him.

Cross examined—Did not know what brought Ryland across the street; saw motions between prisoner and deceased, and supposed there was an argument and that was the reason he (witness) crossed over; when witness got across, the prisoner had one hand in his bosom and the other crossed over it; the deceased had no coat on at all.

Bernard Golden—Did not cross the street with Ryland; was about a yard from the parties when the blow was given; did not hear Ryland say "I'll kill you;" did not hear him say, "you —— ——;" heard him say "you ——;" heard Scanlon say "come away;" they turned to go away, and had gone two or four steps, when the prisoner followed and stabbed him; deceased was in the street when stabbed.

Cross-examined—Did not see the prisoner stop and look at Scanlon; he ran away "right off;" kept his eyes steadfastly on the prisoner after the blow was struck; the witnesses for the defence might have been there, but he (witness) did not see them; there were three other Italians there, whom he has not seen in Court; his impression is that Scanlon crossed the street after him; there might have been other words than he has testified to; was across less than a minute before the knife was drawn; was not positive that there was going to be a difficulty before he crossed.

To the Court—Had known the deceased six or seven years; the first he saw of him that day was when he crossed the street. With this testimony the case closed on both sides. The evidence of the witnesses for the defence was given chiefly in Italian, interpreted by Mr. Kasinski to the entire satisfaction of both sides.

The Court here took a recess for an hour, and on reassembling,

Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the prisoner, proceeded to sum up the case on behalf of the accused.

The District-Attorney followed on behalf of the people in an earnest address.

Mr. McCarthy read some points which he desired the Court to submit to the jury, and in which he reiterated the conclusions of law on which, in his address, he had claimed the act to constitute either manslaughter in the fourth degree or justifiable or excusable homicide. The Court accepted the majority of the points so submitted as correct, and so charged the jury; and further charged them at considerable length on the different definitions of the various degrees of crime which the jury in their discretion had a right to find, if the evidence should fail to sustain the higher offence with which he was charged. To these definitions of the different grades of crime, it was the peculiar province of the jury, he said, to apply the facts presented before them, giving to the prisoner in any case the benefit of every reasonable doubt they might entertain.

At 6:15, the jury having been nearly two hours out, returned into Court with a verdict of "Not guilty of murder in the first degree," but "Guilty of murder in the second degree."

Counsel for the prisoner then moved to set aside the verdict as being against evidence, and also as being against the law as charged by the Court. The Court overruled the motion, and in passing sentence Judge BARNARD said: "The verdict was due entirely to the conscientious view the jury took of the case. He had no doubt the prisoner was guilty of murder in the first degree. The habit which he, the prisoner, brought with him from his country must be discontinued here, and they must learn to rely on the law for protection. As a punishment to the prisoner, a protection to the community, and a warning to any who may be disposed to follow his example, he would impose on him the highest penalty of the law." The Court thereupon sentenced him to "imprisonment at hard labor during the term of his natural life."

The jury was thanked by the Court, and discharged for the term. The Court was then adjourned, the large crowd which had assembled during the afternoon quietly retired, and the prisoner was removed to the Tombs, followed by a number of the friends of the deceased.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 23.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of John R. Cecil *vs.* Henry Parish et al.; the election as to the three directors mentioned in the petition must be set aside and a new election ordered; the order is to be settled on notice.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

The only case tried yesterday was that of Peter Flaherty, Edward Segerson and John McGowan, charged with burglariously entering the store No. 385 Broome-street, and carrying off a small amount of paper, &c. Flaherty and Segerson were acquitted, McGowan was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Morris Leonard and John Trimble were arraigned on the charge of breaking the window of Benedict's jewelry store, on Broadway. They pleaded not guilty, and the case is set down for trial to-morrow.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

Twenty-one cases of petit larceny, eleven of assault and battery, four of misdemeanor and one of carrying a concealed weapon were upon the calendar of yesterday. Very few of these cases were of noticeable character.

ADULTERATING MILK.

It will be remembered that some days since Officers Dunne and Doran, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested Anthony Sayle, Jacob Schwartz, Henry Schmal and Nicholas Stentz, upon a charge of adulterating the milk which they were about to serve out to their customers. When arraigned yesterday the accused all pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each, the Magistrate remarking that he intended to do all in his power to protect the consumers of milk from the frauds of which they had so long been victims.

STEALING A FUNERAL WREATH.

Christina Esty deposed that about an hour after the funeral of a child in the house where she resided, Wm. H. Gartland, an old man of reputable appearance, called at the house and obtained the floral wreath which had adorned the coffin, by saying that he had been sent for it by Mr. Bead, the florist. That gentleman testified that he had not sent for the wreath, and the father of the child testified that he had not authorized any one to take it away. It was thus judicially shown that Gartland had been guilty of petty larceny, and he was sent to the City Prison for five days.

ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER.

Patrick Conway, who had so many successive layers of dirt incrusted on his face that he appeared strictly in character as the black sheep of the family, was charged with beating his mother, a very cleanly and prim old lady. The black sheep denied his guilt, but the Magistrate said there could be no doubt of it: women very often caused their husbands to be arrested without any provocation whatever, but never brought a son before a tribunal until forbearance had become impossible. In accordance with this new principle of law, Patrick was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 23, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	114⅞	300 Cum. Coal Pref., 2d call	37½
10,000 do.	114⅝	200 Mariposa Pf.	29½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67,	111⅛	30 Pacific Mail, ex d	101
15,000 do.	111	200 do.	100½
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	101⅛	100 Boston W. P.	15¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65.c	113	400 Adams Ex.	64
4,000 Brook. 6s, W.L.	95⅛	50 do.	64⅛
10,000 N.Y. St. 7s, Bty. L., R.	109	100 A. M. U. Ex. Co., bet. call	44
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	66	100 do 2d call	43¾
30,000 do.	65¾	300 New-York C.	163
37,000 do.....2d call	66	400 Hudson.....b10	136
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s x c bet. call	67¼	100 do.	136
3,000 N.C.St. 6s, new	60¼	100 do.	135⅞
2,000 do.....2d call	59⅞	200 Harlem	137
5,000 La. 8s Lev. Bs..	85	100 do.	137⅛
6,000 do.	85¼	40 Reading	92
13,000 La. 6s, Lev.Bds.	69	900 do.	91⅞
20,000 do.	69⅛	230 N. Y. & N. H.	145
10,000 do.	70	100 Mich. Southern	94⅝
10,000 do.	70⅛	8 do.	94
80,000 do....bet. call	71	200 do 2d call	95
10,000 do.....2d call	70⅛	100 do.	95⅛
2,000 Mo. St. 6s, 2d call	87¼	116 Mich. Central	117⅛
3,000 La. 6s.	72	5 Chic. & N. W.	83
2,000 Cal. 7s, large	126	100 do.	82⅛
1,000 Erie 2d M., '75.	102⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90¾
5,000 Chi. B. & Q. R.	111	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	77⅛
2,000 C. & R.I. 1st M.	100⅛	40 Del., L. & W.	116
2,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅛	60 do.	115
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99	100 T., W. & W.	66⅛
4,000 T.&W. Equip. B	78⅛	100 N. J. Cen.	111⅛
4,000 P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98⅛	50 do.	111⅛
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, new Bds.	117	100 do.	111
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M.	93	60 P., Ft.W. & C.	120¾
3,000 Harlem 1st M.	100⅛	200 do.	120¾
10 Ocean Bank	106	100 do.	120¾
150 Continental Bank	99⅛	500 do.	121
35 B'k of Comm'h..	112	100 do.....s30	120
20 Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	40 Morris & Essex	86⅞
35 Leather Man. B'k.	185	8 Chic. & Alton	155
200 Canton Co.	60⅛	100 do.	155⅛
100 do.	60⅛	50 Chic. & Alt. Pref.	158
30 Del. & Hud. Can.	128	100 H. & St. Jos.	120
300 West. Un. Tel.	37⅛	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	115
200 do.....2d call	37⅛	100 do....bet. call	115
		20 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	76

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R..c	113¾	$175,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67,	111⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114⅛	125,000 do.....b3	111⅛
30,000 U. S. 5s, 71, R.	125	10,000 do.....c	111⅛
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62.	114⅝	90,000 do.	111⅛
20,000 do.	114⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64..	111⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65., New	110⅝	3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68	111⅛
17,500 do.....s3	110⅝	4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	111⅛
		5,000 do.	111

SECOND BOARD—2¼ P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex coup	67⅛	13 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	42½
10,000 do.	67⅛	200 Mer. Union Ex.	18
20,000 Tenn. 6s, new..	66	100 N. Y. Central..s30	163⅝
10,000 do.	65⅛	50 Hudson	136
25,000 do.	65⅜	100 do....bet. call	137
3,000 N.Car.S.6s, new	59⅛	100 P., Ft.W. & C.	121⅛
12,000 do.	59⅛	50 do.	121⅛
8,000 C.,C. & I. C.1st. bet. call	84⅛	50 Chic. & N. W.	82⅛
2,000 do.	84⅛	200 Chi. & R. I.	126⅛
1,000 do.	84⅜	100 do.	126
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	37⅛	300 do.	127
100 Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	5 do.	127⅛
200 Pacific Mail	98⅛	100 Chi. & Alton	156
10 do.	99⅛	40 Morris & Es.	86⅞
100 Adams Ex.	63⅛	75 Chic., B. & Q.	190
100 do.....s30	63	200 C., C., Cin. & Ind.	70
300 do.	63	50 Del., L. & W.	115⅛
		12 New-Jersey Cen.	111⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. C.S. 6s, new	60	200 Reading	92⅛
100 Adams Express	64⅛	800 do.	92
100 do.....b10	65	800 do.	91⅞
100 do.....c	64⅝	200 do.....b10	92
100 Quicksilver	23⅝	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	66⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	29⅛	100 do.	66
100 do.	29⅛	100 Fort Wayne	120⅞
100 do.....s3	29⅝	100 do.	121
300 Pacific Mail	100⅛	100 do.....c	120⅞
100 do.....b5	100⅛	600 Ohio & Miss.	34
200 do.	100⅛	400 M. S. & N. I.....c	94⅝
800 do.	100⅛	100 do.....b10	94⅝
450 do.	100⅛	200 do.	94⅝
400 do.....s3	100⅛	100 do.....b5	94⅝
200 do.....b5	100⅛	500 Clev. & Pittsburg	90
300 do.	100⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅞
100 West U. T.	37⅛	100 C., R. I. & Pac.	126
1200 N. Y. Cen.	162⅞	100 do.	125⅞
100 Hudson	135⅛	300 do.	125⅛
100 Mil. & St. Paul..c	65⅛	100 do.....s3	125⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78	100 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s	66	800 Reading	92
200 Adams Express..	63⅝	100 T., W. & W.	66⅛
100 do.	63⅝	600 do.	66⅛
100 do.....s10	63⅝	100 Mil. & S. P. Pf.	77⅛
200 do.	63⅝	300 do.	77⅛
100 do.....b5	63⅝	100 do.	77⅛
100 do.....s3	63⅝	100 Fort Wayne	121⅛
100 Mer. U. Ex.	18	100 Ill. Central	143
100 Quicksilver	23⅝	200 Ohio & Miss.....b3	34⅛
100 do....aft. call	24	400 do.	34⅛
200 Canton Co.	60⅛	100 do.....b10	34⅛
200 Mariposa Pref. b3	29⅛	100 do.	34⅛
400 Pacific Mail	101	300 do.	34⅛
300 do.	100⅛	200 do.....b3	34⅛
100 do.....s10	100⅛	100 do.....s3	34⅛
100 do.	100⅛	500 M. S. & N. I.	95⅛
300 West. U. Tel.	37⅛	100 do.	95⅛
100 do.	37⅛	100 do.....s3	95⅛
200 N. Y. Cen.	163⅛	100 do.....b10	95⅛
400 do.	163⅛	800 Clev. & Pitts.	90
100 do.....c	163⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	104⅛
200 do.....b5	163⅛	200 Chi., R. I. & P.	126
200 do.....c	163⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	82⅛
		900 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Amer. M. U. Ex.	43⅛	100 Hudson	137
100 Adams Ex.....b10	63⅛	100 do.	136⅞
200 do.	63⅛	100 Reading	92
100 do.	63⅛	200 do.	92⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	100 T., W. & W.	66⅛
100 do.....b10	24⅛	100 do.....b10	66⅛
200 Mariposa Pf.	29⅛	100 Mil. & St. Paul	65⅛
200 Pacific Mail	98⅝	800 Ohio & Miss.	33⅝
200 do.....b10	98⅝	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	96⅛
600 do.	98⅝	100 do.....b5	96⅛
200 do.	98⅛	100 do.	96⅛
200 do.....b5	98⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
400 do.....s3	98⅛	200 do.....b10	90⅛
100 West. Un. Tel.	37¾	200 Clev. & Tol.	105
300 do.	37⅛	300 do.	105⅛
300 New-York Cen.	163⅛	200 C., R. I. & P.	126⅛
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	90⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	82⅛

TUESDAY, Feb. 23—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were at a further concession from Saturday's transactions of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. The market was weak in the forenoon, and the sales went down to 132⅞@132¾@132⅝ ₱ cent., but subsequently recovered to 132⅞@133 ₱ cent. Later in the day the price was 132⅞@132¾ ₱ cent. again. The Cash Gold was easy, and from 5 to 6 ₱ cent. interest was paid to carry over balances. This fall in Gold induced a fair business in Foreign Exchange, on the basis of 100@109⅛ ₱ cent. for prime 60-day bills on London, and 109½@109⅝ ₱ cent. for short sight. One or two of the leading drawers advanced their 60-day rate to 109¼ ₱ cent., less a brokerage, near the close of the day, but this was full ⅛ of 1 ₱ cent. above the market on actual cash transactions.

Money was reasonably easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. per annum, on call, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper of 60@90 days' date. The market is working smoothly for the moment at or within these rates, but no general calculation is indulged as to easier terms this side the 1st of April Statement of the National Banks.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were well supported in prices, but the amount of business done was below the daily average of last week. The strongest of the 5-20s was the issue of 1867, January and July, which sold freely at 111@111⅛ ₱ cent. In the Southern State Bonds there was an active, as well as sudden, upward demand for the Louisiana 6 ₱ cent. Levee Bonds, which sold last week as low as 64@65 ₱ cent., and this forenoon at 70@71 ₱ cent. The other State Bonds were firm on Virginias, steady on North Carolinas and weak on new Tennessees. The Railway Share speculation was somewhat irregular, though in the main better than on Saturday, and on Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne and Rock Island decidedly firm near the close of the day—Michigan Southern being the prominent feature of the market, and advancing to 96@96⅛ ₱ cent. The New-York Roads were steady, and so were the Northwests and St. Pauls. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was continued excitement in Pacific Mail, which sold at 101@100½@100@99@98⅛ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with the last prices of Saturday Afternoon:

	Saturday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114½
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	133¼	132⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	66	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	57¾	58
Missouri Bonds	88	87⅛
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	63
New-York Central	163	164
Reading Railway	92⅞	92¼
Chicago and Rock Island	126⅝	127
Northwest Common	82⅞	82⅞
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	91⅛
Michigan Southern	94⅝	96⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120¾	122½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	91
Pacific Mail Company	*102⅞	97⅜
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77⅜
St. Paul Common	65⅝	65¾
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	66⅝
Cleveland and Toledo	105⅛	105½
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34⅛

* Ex-dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	113⅜	5-20 reg., '65, n. is.	110
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	114⅛	5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	109⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	111
5-20 coup., 1862	114⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	111
5-20 reg., 1864	111	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 coup., 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	111⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	112⅝	6s Currency	101⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109	Ill. 6 ₱ c. War Loan	100
N.Y. Coupon B'y Loan	109	Indiana 5 ₱c. War 'Ln.	98
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	101⅛	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou.	67
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds.	65⅝
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102⅜	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102	Virginia 6s, new bds.	60⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	102	North Carolina 6s	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	59⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	101	Missouri 6s	87⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	101	Mis'ri 6s, H.& S.Jo Iss.	87
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	101	Louisiana 6s	71
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	70⅛
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	85
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '60	100	California 7s	126
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62	100	California 7s. large bs.	126
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100	Rhode Island 6s	100⅛
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100	Alabama 5s	63
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Nassau	105
America	145	Shoe and Leather	130
Fulton	150	Corn Exchange	127⅛
Merchants' Exchan'e	117	Continental	99⅛
Leather Manufact'rs	185	Commonwealth	112
Seventh Ward	112	Park	157
State of New-York	114	Manuf's and Merch's	101⅛
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	115	Central National	109⅛
Ocean	105⅛	Fourth National	103⅛
American Exchange	115⅛	Ninth National	111
Chatham	150	Oriental	147⅛
Metropolitan	140		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Tol. & W. 2d M.	84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87	Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	101
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	87	Gt West'n 2d M., '93	78⅛
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865–'76	120	Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	86⅛	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	99⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	97
Hd. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Harlem 1st M.	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100⅛
C. B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st M.	111	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	91
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	96⅛	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Dub. & Sioux C., 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	77	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10.	91
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	92⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Lack. & Western bds	94	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	84
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	95	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	84
Del., L. & W., 2d M.	95		

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,229,179; total payments, $795,501; balance, $90,889,560. The receipts include for Customs, $646,000; for Gold Notes, $67,000.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of February gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,363,473	Increase	£32,949
Public deposits	4,570,925	Increase	545,548
Other deposits	17,735,765	Decrease	2,220,398
Government securities	14,026,710	Decrease	1,108,000
Other securities	16,996,526	Increase	76,390
Notes unemployed	8,628,035	Decrease	606,360

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,821,690, being an increase of £306,810; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £18,511,205, showing a decrease of £314,892 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£18,511,205	£21,755,234
Reserve	9,689,515	13,075,874
Notes in circulation	23,821,690	23,679,380
Rate of discount	3 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	93⅛	93¼
French Rentes	71f. 5c.	68f. 45c.

The Paris papers of Feb. 4 publish the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Jan. 28. Francs.	Feb. 4. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,381,271,400	1,376,380,550
Bank notes to order	35,324,231	34,949,794
Treasury account	151,086,144	133,185,966
Current accounts	239,018,197	248,967,696
Current branch banks	43,108,611	46,622,869
Dividends payable	2,465,285	2,074,792
Discounts	2,078,359	2,517,364
Rediscounted	933,790	933,790
Sundries	8,766,267	9,346,817
Total	2,079,702,804	2,070,630,167
Cash in hand	1,070,063,462	1,079,802,152
Commercial bills overdue	202,241	316,622
Commercial, not yet due	313,859,014	304,041,640
Commercial, branch banks	290,122,132	285,244,973
Advances on bullion	40,163,500	37,424,500
Branch banks	3,994,951	3,608,500
French public securities	13,225,000	13,640,600
Branch banks	6,919,800	6,951,000
On railway shares, &c.	36,596,800	37,138,100
By the branch banks	28,210,800	28,128,700
On Credit Foncier	936,800	943,300
Branches	864,900	866,400
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,965,117	8,965,364
Expenses of management	237,878	289,551
Sundries	11,722,921	9,686,848
Total	2,079,702,804	2,070,630,167

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $3,261,173.

We direct the attention of parties interested in Cotton planting at the South to an advertisement of a Cotton estate on another page of this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LATE DECISION OF THE UNITED States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the Courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and princi pal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fourteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bayard-st., n. s., No. 30, 20x50, and gore, 1.4x25	$7,500
Thompson-st., e. s., 95 ft. n. of Prince-st., 20x95.6.	19,000
West-st., w. s., 153.7 ft. s. of Morris-st., Bulkhead Pier No. 3, stamp $2	nom.
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x70	5,350
13th-st., s. s., 158 ft. e. of Avenue C, 25x100	4,000
13th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue B, 17.7x70	nom.
17th-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	15,000
27th-st., n. s., 148 ft. w. of 8th-av., 19.9x98	4,000
34th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x98.9	16,250
36th-st., n. s., 52.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23.6x98.9	4,000
36th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	4,000
36th-st., n. s., 76.5 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25.6x98.9	4,000
43d-st., s. s., 246.5 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21.5x100.5	31,000
44th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x100.4	14,000
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100	16,000
56th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	4,500
50th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	15,500
57th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5	12,300
75th-st., s. w. cor. 3d-av., 150x102.2x50x51x100x51.2.	17,600
128th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x199.10	28,000
140th-st., s. s., 575 ft. e. of 6th-av., 75x99.11 } 140th-st., s. s., 675 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11 }	5,000
Avenue B, e. s., 39.9 ft. s. of 2d-st., 19.10x80	13,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 55.7 ft. s. of 40th-st., 18.6x87.	18,000
3d-av., e. s., 255 ft. s. of 54th-st., 25x110	32,000
4th-av., s. w. corner 45th-st., 225x200x125x50x100 x150	208,000
7th-av., n. w. corner 140th-st., 99.11x200	27,000
9th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. of 58th-st., 75x100	25,500

Leases Recorded.

Clinton-st., No. 28, 3 years, per year	$660
Fulton-st., No. 148, 5 years, per year	3,000
Rivington-st., No. 161, 5 years, per year	960
West-st., Nos. 15 and 17, 7 years, per year	1,500
West-st., Nos. 15 and 16, 7 years, per year	1,500
14th-st., No. 434 E., 5 years 5 months, per year	420
16th-st., No. 602 E., 5 years, per year	300
45th-st., n. s., 335 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100, 6 years 7 months, per year	3,000
52d-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, 6 years, and 6 months, per year and taxes	75
3d-av., n. w. cor. 26th-st., 5 years, per year	3,000
3d-av., No. 395, 5 years, per year	1,700
3d-av., No. 888, 7 years, per year	2,000
6th-av., No. 138, 5 years, per year	1,400

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st. and New-York-av., 535x255.7	$46,000
Elm-st. and Johnson-av., s. w. corner, 50x100.. } Johnson-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Elm-st., 50x100 }	700
Smith-st., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Meeker-av., 23x100	700
Warren-st., n. s., 92.6 ft. e. of Bond-st., 34x100	7,000
1st-st., e. s., about 80 ft. s. of South 3d-st., 20x100	4,000
South 6th-st., n. e. s., 65 ft. e. of 9th-st., 20x94	12,500
North 7th-st., n. s., 40 ft. n. w. of 12th-st., 60x60	5,400
19th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 5th-av., 16.8x100	2,000
Carlton-av., w. s., 91.5 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 29 x100	25,000
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Scholes-st., 25x100	6,800
Saratoga-av. and Sumpter-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	900

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

1st-av., w. s., lot No. 88, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$1,500

Morrisania.

Main-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Macomb-av., 25x100	$2,500
St. Ann's-av. and 134th-st., n. w. cor., 100x200	6,600
St. Ann's-av. and 135th-st., s. w. cor., 100x200	6,600
Willis-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 130th-st., 25x106	1,000
140th-st., s. s., 256 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	700
140th-st., s. s., 256 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	1,400
143d-st., n. s., 431 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 18x100	5,000

West Farms.

Berrian-av., e. s., Part C, Berrian property, 75x 100	$600
Prospect-av., s. s., lot No. 24, map Fordham, 50x 100	1,000
Prospect-st., s. s., lots Nos. 130 and 131, Fairmount, 100x152	1,200

Westchester.

Boston Post-road, n. w. s., adjoining W. Nelson's, 50x100	$1,000

White Plains.

Grove-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x100.	$1,200
Lexington-av., e. s., part W. H. Davis' property, 50x150	500

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Orange-st., e. s., E. L. Price's property, 25 ft. front	$1,250
Orange-st., e. s., E. L. Price's property, another lot, 25 ft. front	1,250
Sussex-av. and 2d-st., n. e. corner, 123x125	5,000
6th-st., e. s., 180 ft. s. of Orange-st., 25x100	600
South 11th-st., e. s., J. C. Garthwaite's property, 50 ft. front	225

West Orange.

Meade-st., n. w. s., 203 ft. n. e. of Washington-st., 50x120	$500
Newly-opened street, e. s. of Catholic Church property, 25x100	375

East Orange.

Summit and Mulberry sts., n. e. cor., 177x216	$3,000

Orange.

Centre-st., w. s., adjoining J. L. Blake's	$4,500

Jersey City.

Prospect-st., w. s., 12.6 ft. s. of North 5th-st., 12.6 x56	$2,500

Hudson City.

Colden-st., s. s., lot No. 1, plot No. 7, block No. 13, Bramhall's, 25x108	$650
Jackson-st., w. s., lot No. 11, block No. 69, City map, 25x103	3,600
Newark-st., w. s., 125 ft. e. of Pierce-av., 25x100	610

Bayonne.

60th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Avenue E, 50x150	$1,500

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	47	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls	8,684	Malt, bushels	12,000
Flour, bags	9,818	Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls	90	Pork, bbls	652
Cornmeal, bags	2,000	Cut Meats, pkgs	664
Wheat, bushels	37,975	Lard, pkgs	209
Corn, bushels	22,951	Beef, tcs. and bbls	3,065
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls	876
Oats, bushels	6,625	Petroleum, bbls	1,862

ASHES—Have been in request and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Has been in demand at 48c.@49c. for Yellow, ₱ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A good inquiry has been noted for seasonable stock at full rates, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 33@$2 25; Mens', Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 30; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boy's', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in fairly active request, including common Hard at $13 50@$16 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $50@$55 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, including Adamantine at 21½c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ ℔.

CEMENT—Continues in fair request, including Rosendale at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

COAL—The demand has been quite limited, pending the extensive auction sale of Scranton Coal announced for to-morrow (Wednesday) by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Prices have favored buyers. We quote: Anthracite from yard at $6@$8 50, extremes, ₱ ton of 2,000 ℔s.; Liverpool House Cannel, in round lots, $15 50@$16; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $12 50@$13; Newcastle Gas, $10 ₱ ton of 2,240 ℔s. Pittston Coal is now offered at the same prices at retail as the Scranton Coal, namely, $6@$6 50 ₱ ton of 2,600 ℔s., delivered from yard.

COFFEE—Has been in good demand at a partial improvement in prices, including Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17½c.; Rio, 8¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13¾c.@14c., all in gold, ₱ ℔. Sales, 2,900 bags. Stock of Rio here, 61,201 bags, and in the country, 98,201 bags.

COTTON—Has been more sought after and has been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,987 bales, including 1,472 bales to spinners, 2,313 bales to speculators, and 202 bales to shippers. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for May delivery, at 28½c. ₱ ℔. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27	27	27¼	27¼
Good Ordinary	28	28⅛	28⅜	28⅜
Low Middling	29	29	29⅜	29⅜
Middling	29¾	30	30¼	30¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	21,518
Receipts preceding week	25,128
Receipts since Jan. 1	162,779
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	958,156
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,891
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,320
Exports week ending to-day	8,963
Exports since Jan. 1	43,252
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	232,171
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	83,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,558,000
Receipts same time in 1867	1,529,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	779,000
Exports same time last year	894,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	410,000
Estimated stock same time last year	362,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,29
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—The demand has been fair for most descriptions, at well supported prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for low grades of State and Western Flour, which have not been offered freely, and which have been quoted steady. Other grades have been dull and weak in price. Sales have been reported of 5,100 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 35; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 40@$6 35; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 85@$7 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 35
Extra State	6 40@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 35@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 05@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 40@11 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 75@13 00

Southern Flour is dull and declining; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues in limited demand at $6@$8 25, as extremes, for poor to choice old, and $8 25@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 ℔s.; sales, 370 sacks. Rye Flour is plenty and heavy at $5 20@$7 25 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 290 bbls. Cornmeal is in active demand, but is abundant and depressed in price at $4@$5 for Western; $4 15@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,470 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in limited request at $3@$3 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fairly active request, almost exclusively for export, at, however, a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 64,000 bushels, including Red Indiana (Winter) at $1 73; No. 2 Spring at $1 54@$1 58½, in store and afloat; and White California at $1 75@$1 90 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in lively request and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 83,000 bushels at 89c.@91c. for New Mixed Western; $1@$1 02 for Old Mixed Western, in store, and 85c.@96c. for White and Yellow, according to quality and condition, ₱ bushel. Rye continues very quiet at $1 40@$1 47½ ₱ bushel. Barley is dull, but steady; 4,800 bushels were reported sold at $2 15 for Canada West, and $2 17 for Extra State, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt rules quite dull at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Oats have been depressed and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels Western at 73¼c.@73¾c., in store, and 75c.@75½c., chiefly 75c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses Feb. 23, 1869.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat*	2,329,266	Barley	118,188
Corn	1,386,604	Malt	64,301
Oats	2,110,953	Peas	55,252
Rye	216,601		

*Including 341,968 bushels California.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 70c.@75c., chiefly at 75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 20 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in demand at 95c.@$1 25 for long and short, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in request, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades 2c.@5c. ₱ ℔.

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but reported quiet.

LATHS—Are in brisk request at $3 25@$3 35 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole is quite animated and prices tend upward. We quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 29½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 19c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter in rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—The demand has been good, and holders have been very firm in their views. We quote Porto Rico at 45c.@65c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Island at 55c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 78c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The market has been inactive for all kinds, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56½c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in slack request, including Crude Whale at $1 18@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 98@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 75; Red Oil at 95c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04; Olive at $1 80 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING FEB. 22.—*Sperm*—Is very quiet, and we have no transactions to report. *Whale*—Has continued in fair demand, with sales of 725 bbls. Northern, at $1 20 ₱ gallon, for manufacture. *Whalebone*—Continues in good request, but we learn of but one transaction—3,500 ℔s. Artic, at $1 35 ₱ ℔., for home use.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 22, 1869.	2,904	1,001	53,470
Same time last year	3,500	900	31,900
Exports for the week ending Feb. 22, 1869	....	....	8,688
Previously	1,728	....	98,391
From Jan. 1 to date	1,728	....	107,079
Same time last year	3,353	2,379	67,749

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been slow of sale, at 20½c.@21½c. for Crude in bulk; 25½c.@26½c. for Crude in bbls., and 35c.@37½c. for Refined, in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better supply and moderate request, opening decidedly lower, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 62, closing at $31 62 for New Mess; $30 75@$31 25 for Old Mess; $29@$31 for Prime Mess, and $26@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. New Mess, April delivery, seller's option, at $31 75 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been dull, heavy and irregular, and continue in limited request at 13c.@14c. for Western, and 13½c.@14¼c. for City, ₱ ℔. Cut Meats continue in limited demand at drooping prices; sales equal to 150 packages, at 17⅛c.@18¼c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams; 13½c.@14¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is inactive, dull and nominal. Lard has been depressed and lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18¼c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for Good to Prime Western Steam, ₱ ℔. Beef is dull at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess, $13@$19 50 for Extra Mess, and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Sales reported, 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is in limited request, including New Prime Mess at $27@$31; Indian Mess at $30@$36 ₱ tierce; sales 125 tierces. Beef Hams are quite dull and heavy at $27@$34 ₱ bbl.; sales 90 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been in good demand at rising prices.

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	44	@48
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	43	@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	42	@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	41	@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ ℔	39	@41
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ ℔	45	@47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	42	@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ ℔	43	@45
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ ℔	40	@42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	40	@42
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ ℔	36	@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	33	@36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ ℔	32	@35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ ℔	28	@30
Common Western, ₱ ℔	25	@27
Western Rolls, ₱ ℔	30	@33

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ ℔	21	@22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ ℔	19	@20
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ ℔	20	@22
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ ℔	18	@19
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10	@15

RICE—Has been quiet but firm, including Chittagong, 4¾c.; Broken Rice, 6½c.@7c.; Fair Rangoon, 8¾c.; good Rangoon, 9½c.; Prime Rangoon, 9¾c.; Common Carolina, 9c.; Fair Carolina, 9½c.; Good Carolina, 9¾c.@10c.; Prime Carolina, 10¼c.@10½c.; Extra Prime Carolina, 10¾c. ₱ ℔.

SALT—Continues in limited request, including Turk's Island at 42c.@44c.; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine, at $2 50@$2 85 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALTPETRE—Has been in active demand, largely speculative, at 8c., gold, for Crude, and 15¾c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ ℔.

SKINS—Goat have been salable and firm, including Tampico Goat at 57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ ℔.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c., currency; Payta, 56c., currency; Curacao, 42½c.@50c., currency; Cape, 50c., currency; Madras, 60c.@70c. each. Deer have been quiet and nominal, including Honduras, 48c.; San Juan, 42c.@43c.; Bolivar, 32c.@34c.; Sisal, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 48c.@50c.; Puerto Cabello, 40c.@42c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SOAP—Continues in demand, including Castile at 14½c.@14¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¾c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¾c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in fair request, including Mace at 95c.@97½c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@95c.; Cassia at 47c.@47½c.; Cloves at 23¾c.; Pepper at 23¾c.@24c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and very firm in price; sales have been reported since our last of 910 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 13c.@14½c., and 835 boxes Havana, part at 13½c.@14½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars are in good request at 16c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been dull, to-day's sales have been reported of 41,000 ℔s. Tallow at 11c.@11¼c.; also, 27,000 ℔s. Stearine at 17c.@19½c.; and 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 11c.@14c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been fair, mainly for Green, at uniform prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50.

TOBACCO—The market has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied materially. Sales include 31 hhds. Kentucky at 9c.@14c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Lugs, 7¼c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 9c.@11c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@12¼c.; Good Leaf, 11½c.@14c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. ₱ ℔. *Seedleaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappers, lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7¼c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 6¾c.@7½c.; average lots, 8½c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ₱ ℔. *Havana Tobacco*—Havana, Common, 75c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 07; Yara, I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 82½c.@88c. ₱ ℔. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; Good and Fine, 20¼c.@30c., in bond; Bright work—Common and Medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@65c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at 95c.@96c., free, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted lower, on a moderate business. For Liverpool there were taken 150 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 85,000 bushels Grain, at 3¼d. by sail, and 4d.@4¼d., chiefly at 4d., by steamer, ₱ bushel; and 150 tons Oil Cake, by steamer, at 15s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ERNANI, (Italian Opera.) Leading characters by Miss States and Mr. Boetti.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack and Miss Rose Eytinge.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and POCAHONTAS. Leading character by Mr. John Brougham.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent. Matinee at 1½.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Leading characters by Miss Elise Holt and Mr. Marlowe.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SAVAGE, ONE OF THE BOYS, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.,
Afternoon and Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND CONCERT. Benefit of Florence Reynolds.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Iberian union between Spain and Portugal is almost unanimously condemned by the Press of Lisbon.

Marshal SERRANO officially announced the resignation of the Provisional Government in the Spanish Constituent Cortes yesterday. Gen. PRIM assured the House the late dynasty would never reascend the throne. Admiral TOPETE asked the House to pass an act of indemnity for the navy, for its acts during the late revolution. Full executive powers were granted to Marshal SERRANO, and authority to form a new Ministry.

CUBA.

The excitement and alarm created in Havana on Sunday and Monday by the demand of the volunteers that rebel prisoners should be put to death, was considerably allayed yesterday by a proclamation issued by the Captain-General. He says that an active campaign against the insurgents is to be at once entered upon, and that the volunteers have been deceived by their enemies. The rebels, in a recent engagement at Mayajigna, defeated the Government troops and captured the town. The condition of affairs in the Central Department is said to be deplorable, and the Government journals of Havana say that it is useless longer to keep up the illusion, but admit that matters could not be worse. The inhabitants of that district have been driven from their homes by the rebels, and are now crowding the cities and towns and are in a destitute condition. The rebels have good cavalry and artillery and are desolating the country.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of a number of bills, resolutions, &c., of minor importance, Mr. STEWART moved to nonconcur in the Constitutional Amendment as reported from the House, and asked for a Committee of Conference. Mr. DAVIS moved to postpone its consideration, which was lost. Mr. STEWART's motion was then carried—yeas 32, nays 23. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, the bill to make up deficiencies in certain Indian treaty stipulations was reported. Bills were passed, authorizing National Banks to change their names, and authorizing the Western Union Telegraph Company to import free of duty their submarine telegraph wires. The President then appointed Messrs. STEWART, CONKLING and EDMUNDS as the Senate Committee of Conference in relation to the Constitutional Amendment. The Army Appropriation bill, with several important amendments, was passed. A bill to amend the judicial system was taken up, and after some discussion passed. The bill to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the fourteenth article of the Constitution was argued at length, but postponed without action. The Civil Rights act was taken up and passed. Last evening's session having been appointed for consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce, a number of bills were passed, among which was one to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. At 10:20 the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, reported that J. H. CASEMENT was not entitled to be elected as a delegate from Wyoming Territory. The Speaker then laid before the House the President's veto of the Copper Tariff bill, and the bill was passed over the veto, after remarks from both sides—yeas 115, nays 56. Personal explanations were made by the Iowa members relative to newspaper charges made against them. The Sergeant-at-Arms then brought before the Bar of the House J. H. BELL and D. W. REEVE, the recusant witnesses, and they were continued in his custody. The report of the New-York election frauds, with several bills, was then agreed to and 10,000 extra copies ordered to be printed. The amendment concerning the Naval Appropriation bill was then concurred in and a committee of conference asked for. The Political Disability bill was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts. In the evening session the House, as Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was amended. After some discussion, the salary of the Special Commissioner of Revenue was abolished, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

A few weeks ago a young man named BARMORE, a detective, of Nashville, Tenn., was taken from a railroad train by a gang of masked men, since which time his fate has been a mystery until Saturday last. On that day a negro found the dead body of a white man in Duck River, near Columbia. This proved to be the remains of the missing detective. A rope was around his neck, the end forming a noose, as if he had been tied to something. The hands were tied behind his back with a linen handkerchief. A valuable diamond ring was on one finger. He was evidently not murdered for money.

It is charged in the Georgia newspapers that the present State Printer was elected through the corruption of several members of the Legislature, whose names are given. In payment for their votes they were to receive certain portions of the profit accruing from the public printing.

The woods in the immediate neighborhood of Campbell Court house, Va., are being ravaged and destroyed by a very extensive fire, which is also doing great damage to the fencing.

On Saturday last, as WILLIAM STUART, of Greene County, was driving along the east side of the Catskill Mountains in a sleigh, his horse made a sheer, when horse, sleigh and driver plunged over the side of the road down on the rocks, sixty feet below. The injured man was not discovered until yesterday, having remained all alone in a dying condition two days and two nights. He was still alive to-day, but cannot survive.

The trial of JAMES GRANT for the murder of H. RIVES POLLARD was commenced in Richmond, Va., on Monday. Only one juror of the many examined was declared competent to serve. The Sheriff was directed to summon one hundred residents from whom to choose, but at last accounts the panel had not been completed.

A report was received at Corpus Christi, Texas, on the 2d inst., to the effect that two hundred Indians had attacked the ranchos of Los Angeles and Los Amios, on the road to Brownsville, and slaughtered the entire population, numbering forty men, women and children. Troops were at once sent in pursuit. It was surmised that the Indians were disguised Mexican cattle thieves, and that the extent of their outrages was exaggerated.

Hon. Mr. ROSE is on his way from Canada to Washington to act as British Commissioner at a meeting on the Boundary question between the United States and England.

An unusually heavy snow-storm has prevailed for forty-eight hours in Buffalo and vicinity. The railroad trains have been several hours behind their time for arrival at that place.

Owing to the defalcation of the cashier, the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia suspended payment yesterday morning. The bank having been in bad odor for some time, the failure causes little surprise.

WILLIAM A. CAMCRASS, of Red Creek, was arrested yesterday, charged with having and selling counterfeit $10 notes on the Albany City National Bank. He was committed for trial.

The annual dinner of the Harvard Club of New-York at Delmonico's last evening was largely attended and was a brilliant affair. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who presided, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, Rev. Drs. OSGOOD, ADAMS and ELLIS, and others.

The trial of DONATO MIGALDO, for the murder of JOHN RYLAND, in Baxter-street, on the 4th of July last, was concluded in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The accused was found guilty of "murder in the second degree" and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

A meeting of the new National Stock Exchange was held at its rooms, No. 54 Broad-street, yesterday afternoon. The main business before the meeting was receiving the report of the tellers of the election held last Saturday for permanent officers of the Exchange and the ticket reported at the time, headed by Mr. JAMES BAKER, President, was declared duly elected.

The Election Investigation Committee now in Session at the Metropolitan Hotel, continued their labors yesterday. In the case of ZIMMER against CAMPBELL, the testimony on the part of the contestant closed, and that on the part of the incumbent commenced, and after a short session the Committee adjourned until Friday.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon, at the Metropolitan Bank. The Treasurer's and Secretary's reports for the past year were read, and officers were elected for the ensuing term.

A lecture was given by HORACE GREELEY at Apollo Lecture Hall last evening for the benefit of the Library Fund of the New-York Caledonian Club, the subject being "Self-made Men."

A public meeting, under the auspices of the American Bible Union, was held in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. ARMITAGE, CONANT, HODGE, SARLES, WYCKOFF and Rev. W. W. HAMMOND. There was a large and attentive audience.

Gen. SLOCUM, Congressman elect of the Third District, addressed the Long Island Historical Society, last evening, on the "Military Lessons Taught by the War."

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 158; of these 44 were in their first year.

Cotton was in more demand yesterday at firmer prices. Flour was quiet at drooping rates. Wheat and Oats were pretty freely dealt in, but were lower. Corn was in active request and dearer. Provisions were moderately inquired for; hog products were cheaper. Groceries were salable and firm. The freight market was lower, on a moderate business.

The Senate and Removals from Office—The Tenure-of-Office Bill.

Why does not some Senator bring in a bill, to abolish the office of President and declare the Senate, or rather the dominant party majority of the Senate, to be the Executive power in the Government? It would certainly look better to do this, than to seek the same end by piece-meal legislation and by practical construction, as the Senate is now doing. The Republicans of the Senate met in *caucus* on Monday to regulate the future conduct of the Executive Department of the Government, and adopted the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That as the sense of this caucus no Senator should sign recommendations to office for any person not of his own State, excepting Territorial appointments upon whose confirmation he may be called to act."

"Signing recommendations to office" is an innocent-looking phrase, but it means *dictating appointments* to office, for when a Senator recommends an appointment, the President is expected to make it, under penalty of being assailed and treated as recreant to his duty and a traitor to his party. Resolving that Senators should *not* thus make appointments outside their own States, involves the doctrine that they are to control all appointments *within* them, and this is the doctrine which the Senate intends to practice. *The Republicans in the Senate intend to control Gen. Grant's appointments to office*—the Senators from each State taking charge of those within that State. The refusal to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, which was passed solely because the President and the Senate were not in political sympathy,—not being of the same party,—and the obstinate maintenance of that law, now when the two branches of the Government *are* in sympathy, and when there is no pretence of a reason for it based on any difference of political views,—shows this conclusively. It is designed as a measure of coercion,—as a means of inducing Gen. GRANT to surrender that portion of his executive functions which involves the appointments to office, into the hands of the party majority of the Senate.

We have already more than once shown how fatal such a course would be to all the hopes of reform in the civil service which Gen. GRANT'S election has inspired throughout the country. But the change proposed would also destroy everything like vigor and efficiency in the Executive administration of the Government at all times and under any circumstances. It is not possible for a large body like the Senate to perform Executive duties with efficiency and success. The experiment has been often made, and has always failed,—as it always must fail whenever it is tried. This whole subject was debated with great ability when the leading administrative departments of the Government were organized, and when a direct attempt was made to require the advice and consent of the Senate to *removals*, as well as appointments; and it was maintained by MADISON and by all the ablest and soundest men of his party, and decided by Congress, that as the duty and responsibility of executing the laws devolved exclusively upon the President, it followed of necessity that, in order to perform it, he must have the prompt and summary power to remove incompetent, corrupt or inefficient officers, for causes short of official misbehavior in the legal sense. To take that power away from him, or to hamper him in its exercise, is to destroy and render impossible the promptness and vigor indispensable to a proper performance of executive duties.

This is precisely what the Tenure-of-Office bill does. Its original enactment was justified solely by the plea that the political hostility between President JOHNSON and Congress rendered their harmony of action impossible, and made it certain that the President would use this power if left in his hands, in hostility to Congress. And yet, even in this case, its practical operation has been of doubtful utility. As a matter of fact, more corrupt and dishonest officials have been kept in office than have been kept out, in consequence of it. Senators have used the power it gives them for the selfish and dishonest purpose of keeping *their own personal or political friends in office*, rather than with any regard to the public good; and so they will continue to do, so long as it is suffered to stand. Not a single instance has occurred since it passed, in which the Republican majority of the Senate have removed a single man of their own party, no matter how flagrant his corruption or inefficiency.

So long as this law stands, we shall have a feeble, lax and inefficient administration of the civil service, no matter who may be President. It is utterly impossible for such a body as the Senate to investigate, with intelligence and to any purpose, the *reasons* for the removal of a public officer; and individual Senators will always be too much under the control of personal interest and favoritism to do it fairly, even if it were possible to do it at all. If they are to act in the spirit of the *caucus* resolution and "recommend" the President's appointments, what possible chance will there be of securing their assent to the *removal* of those same appointees?

The whole thing is preposterous and absured. It deprives Gen. GRANT of all ability to do the very work which he was elected to perform, and which the people expect at his hands,—the purification of the public service from the corruption and imbecility which have disgraced and degraded it so long. If the Senate had any proper sympathy with this demand of the people, and any due sense of the necessity of this great reform, it would repeal this obstructive and unwise law and leave to Gen. GRANT the means of performing the duty imposed upon him by the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Election Frauds in this City.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Special Committee of the House on the Election frauds of New-York. It is of interminable length and excessively dry and uninteresting, and as it has been allowed to reach the public already in driblets through the Press, we do not think it worth while to reprint it. Its facts and conclusions are already familiar to the public.

There seems to be no room to doubt that extensive arrangements were made, on behalf of the Democratic Party, to secure fraudulent votes enough in this City to carry the State, and that very prominent City officials were cognizant of these arrangements, if not indeed parties to them. Prominent among the means employed for this purpose, was the issue of naturalization papers, in blank and in large quantities, not to be used for converting aliens into citizens but as *prima facie* evidence of a right to vote, by many thousands of persons who could thus, and in no other way, get their votes into the ballot boxes. There seems to be reason for believing that not less than 70,000 of these papers were thus issued and *voted upon*, mainly in this City, but to some extent throughout the State, and in all cases so far as known for the benefit of the Democratic Party. The Report of the Committee enters at great length into the statistics which establish these facts, and makes a great variety of comments upon the condition of things which is thus disclosed, and suggests laws to be enacted for the prevention of such practices in the future.

We have also received a document of sixty pages, purporting to be a record of testimony taken before the Grand Jury which was packed in November, for the express purpose of whitewashing the election frauds by which the Democrats carried this State. The proceedings herein recorded seem intended, furthermore, to throw discredit and ridicule upon the investigations set on foot by the Republicans into the naturalization frauds known to have been practiced by the Democrats. It is a shallow and stupid performance, and is not likely to impose upon anybody. The pamphlet reveals no facts and contains no statements worthy of the least attention.

The public has become comparatively indifferent to the whole subject, though few doubt the fact that enormous frauds were practiced at the late election. Whether anything can be done to render such frauds impossible hereafter, or whether by means of them our whole elective system is to be made a hideous mockery and our Government made the plaything of knaves and swindlers, remains to be seen. Our faith in any practical reform is not very strong.

The Stormy Outlook in Mexico.

Mexico is evidently on the downhill stretch of the road to destruction, and going at a break-neck pace. The general upheaval of society and outburst of revolutionary elements which we presaged after the *émeute* at Mazatlan, have already been made good.

Havana news each day represents things as going from bad to worse in Mexico. The outcropping of insurrection is not here or there, but everywhere. NEGRETE has even made a successful dash on Puebla, holding the city three days. In Yucatan they have had one of their periodical rumbles of revolt, while fierce, volcanic outbreaks are witnessed in Tlascala and Nuevo Leon. Gaudalaxara is ready to rise, the Governor having resigned, and the Courts "declaring their inability to administer justice." QUIROGA has come out in favor of SANTA ANNA, at the head of 1,200 well-armed men.

Meanwhile the Government of JUAREZ sits imbecile at the capital, some of its Ministers it is said, devoting themselves to their personal interests, and putting money, by hook or crook, into their pockets. When Congress meets, its work is a parody on legislation, and itself a cipher, if not a nuisance.

What shall be done with Mexico? For, it is the country itself that needs "reconstruction." There is corruption enough in its leaders, but there is also "something rotten in the State" of Mexico. JUAREZ is probably one of the best specimens of Mexican "patriots," and his Government is a dead failure. Presidential plotters, rival chieftains and bold robbers govern all the corners of the Republic. Porfidio Diaz, Santa Anna, Gonzales Ortega and others, are openly or secretly, the heads of different schemes for defeating and overthrowing the Government, while Alvarez, Negrete, Rovero, Alatorro, Quiroga, Canales, Martinez, Vega and others, assist one or other of these, or else set up pretensions of their own.

We have already spoken of some recent insurrections; but, besides these, Sinaloa is the scene of constant riot; Durango is kept down only by military force; Guerrero and Guadalajara are the hot-beds of rebel and robber bands; Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and California need but a word to break off from Mexico and set up a republic of their own; meanwhile, all Mexico is infested by footpads, the roads are unsafe, even the mints menaced, and society on the verge of anarchy.

What is to come of all this? There is now said to be a disposition in Mexico to part with some territory to the United States in payment of American claims, and perhaps indirectly even of English claims. In this possibly might be some solution of Mexican difficulties. A central Government so weak is embarrassed by the geographical extent of its own domains; it would do better to concentrate, in order to make its authority more palpable. Perhaps the United States might manage to absorb and digest the five northerly and northwesterly States of Mexico. To take in more at a single gulp would alarm, we fancy, even the advocates of an "ocean-bound" Republic.

Certain it is, however, that our Government cannot avoid a moral, even if it could a legal, obligation to bring order in some way out of the Mexican chaos. We warned off NAPOLEON on the ground that he was poaching upon our manor. That very assumption gives the rest of the world reason to look to us for that reformation in Mexico which MAXIMILIAN attempted, and which we refused to let him continue; for, in state-craft as elsewhere, there is no right without a corresponding obligation.

The Tribune on the Tenure of Office.

The *Tribune* thinks the fact that the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law was "not even honored with a debate in the House," is proof of the very little interest felt in it by the public at large. We fear this argument would have a larger scope than the *Tribune* would be willing to concede. Our neighbor does not seem to be aware that "debate" in the House has become unfashionable, and that bills of the utmost importance are now passed under the previous question, which cuts off all discussion and all chance of amendment. Some of the most important acts now on the statute book were passed without "being honored with a debate," and mainly on the ground that public sentiment demanded their passage.

Whatever may be thought of the subject in Congress, we believe the people desire this act to be repealed,—because they wish Gen. GRANT to be left perfectly free to make such removals from office as he may deem essential to the reforms, in collecting the revenue and retrenching the expenses of the Government, which they expect at his hands. That law now stands as a barrier to his action: and on that point the *Tribune* asks:

> "But does the Civil Tenure-of-Office law prove to be such a 'barrier?' Does the TIMES imagine that if Gen. GRANT were to send to the Senate on the 6th of March names for every revenue place in the country, and say he had made the removals for 'the public good,' *they would not be confirmed? Is it wise* to say that the Civil Tenure-of-Office bill was passed merely as an annoyance to President JOHNSON? Are we to put upon the record that all legislation of the past few years was temporary and trivial—mere expediency, without statesmanship or purpose? Of course, the Editor of the TIMES would be glad to have this admission made, *because he opposed these measures in the outset.* But is it prudent to surrender this bill without having something in its place?"

The *Tribune* is entirely mistaken in its facts. The Editor of the TIMES did not oppose this bill in the outset;—on the contrary, he voted *for* it, both before and after it had been vetoed. And he has no hesitation in saying that he did so mainly,—not to "annoy" Mr. JOHNSON, but,—because the President was in such relations with Congress and the Republican Party as to make it wise to check his control over removals from office. And that was, in fact, the reason, and the sole reason, why the bill was passed, whether "it is wise to say" so, or not. But for that reason it would never have been thought of. If Gen. GRANT had *then* been President, no man in Congress would have dreamed of thus hampering his freedom of action. Why should *he* be thus hampered by it now?

The *Tribune* thinks the Senate will confirm his removals, whether the law be repealed or not. Possibly it may,—but we doubt it. If he will keep their friends in, or put them in, office, they will doubtless confirm his action;—if not, not. But we want the dishonest, corrupt and inefficient men *removed*, no matter whose friends they are;—and we do not feel absolutely certain that Senators will in all cases consent to such action. Does the *Tribune*?

We think with our neighbor that the whole business of appointments and removals ought to be put on a different basis,—on some basis that would secure the retention of good men, and the removal of bad ones. But this bill does nothing of the kind. It merely deprives the President of the power to make removals when he may deem them necessary, and gives the Senate power to forbid them. In the nature of the case, we do not think this can be an improvement. From its numbers, its composition, and the motives by which individual Senators are quite certain to be influenced, the Senate is in our judgment less likely to be prompt, vigorous and efficient in this matter than the President. If we believed that this bill was calculated to establish the principle that "public office should only be given to public worth," we should concur with the *Tribune* in opposing its repeal. But we do not.

The Cabinet.

We have hitherto said but little about the composition of Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet, partly because others have said so much and partly because we knew so little, though *this*, we acknowledge, was not a good reason. But the time has come at last when *we* feel free to speak out, even if Gen. GRANT does not. We feel at liberty, therefore, to state that the following list is much talked of "in certain circles,"—and although we will not vouch for its accuracy in every particular, we shall not be surprised to see it announced by one or two of our contemporaries, as the arrangement that has been agreed upon:

For Secretary of the Treasury	Jay Gould, New-York.
For Attorney-General	C. S. Spencer, New-York
For Secretary of State	G. F. Train, New-York
For Secretary of War	J. Morrissey, New-York
For Secretary of the Navy	"G. W. B.," New-York
For Postmaster-General	H. Greeley, New-York
For Secretary of the Interior	(Not yet decided.)

The Peace Lull in Europe.

The political quiet for the most part now reigning in Europe is extraordinary. Is it ominous? Is it the lull before the storm? Or, on the other hand, when the attention which had been riveted for months on the menacing relations of the Great Powers, was unexpectedly called off to smaller brawls in the two Peninsulas—the Spanish and Grecian—did it find nothing to *go back* to?

The Eastern Question has been settled for a time, the Spanish Question has few or no international bearings; and since these no longer absorb anxiety, there really appears to be less menace of general war in Europe than for years.

Yet when Winter set in, the shrewdest and carefullest political prophets predicted war in the Spring. The campaigning season will be here in a month or two, and the song of peace is piped in melodious accord at Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Paris. Appearances are doubtful, we admit, and clouds rise rapidly upon the political horizon. A Berlin paper does indeed declare regarding "The Future of Belgium" that "should Belgium be threatened from any other quarter, allied Germany must vigorously undertake the defence." In like manner, Count BISMARCK'S speeches in the Lower House of the Prussian Parliament are thought to be, by some critics, very belligerent. "A peace," he lately said, "which is exposed to the danger of being disturbed every day, every week, is not peace in the true acceptation of the term. A war is often less prejudicial to the general prosperity than a peace so ill-assured." This speech, and more to the same effect, was received with cheers.

However, the very search for "trifles light as air" to justify apprehension of war, shows the general tranquillity which just now pervades European politics. So much we must admit, even though we own that to-morrow may bring, if not wars, at least rumors of wars.

The Fenian Prisoners.

In releasing the Fenians imprisoned in Great Britain the English Government has removed a formidable obstacle to the ratification of the treaties recently concluded between England and the United States. Mr. W. E. ROBINSON and Mr. G. F. TRAIN had both protested against ratifying *any* treaty with England until the imprisoned Fenians were released. Their discharge, of course, removes this injunction, and the Senate can now go ahead and ratify as many treaties as it pleases. We are afraid, nevertheless, the business of ratification will not be very brisk. Our Senate probably cared somewhat less for the protest aforesaid than the gentlemen making it supposed; and its withdrawal will consequently be of small importance.

The release of the Fenians will do nothing whatever toward allaying the Fenian animosity against England which exists on this side the water, nor much on the other. The Fenians hate England for no such paltry reason as the imprisonment of a few, more or less, of their number; but because she *is* England and they are Fenians, who exist for no other object except to hate her. But there are some sensible people in Ireland who may see in this act of the new Government indications of a purpose not to deal harshly or in an unfriendly spirit with the Irish people; and something may possibly be thus accomplished toward preparing the way for the larger measures of relief and reform to which the Liberal Party stands pledged.

We fancy there is small chance of satisfying the Fenians, or of allaying their animosities in the least, by any measure short of making Ireland independent of England altogether, and in that case the Irish would probably have so much to do in fighting each other, that they would have neither time, nor taste, for fighting anybody else. But until the distant day when that diversion shall be offered them, they will probably be content with issuing proclamations against their "hereditary foe." Meantime, we are glad the English Government has had the good sense to release the Fenians.

A Cabinet Disclosure.

Gen. GRANT, according to advices from Washington, has announced his purpose to nominate *civilians* exclusively to be chiefs of the departments at Washington, inasmuch as he deems it improper that those places should be filled by officers of the army or navy. One exception he intends to make to this rule, by nominating Gen. SCHOFIELD to be Secretary of War, but with the expectation that he will decline it, when the place will be filled by the appointment of a civilian. The announcement of this purpose will probably lead to the withdrawal by Senator EDMUNDS of the bill designed to enforce this course by law.

The Closing Days of Congress.

Congress has at length concluded, apparently, to let this session stand as an example of "how *not* to do it." It had a choice of several plans of action on convening last December—to push through good legislation,—to push through bad legislation, or to give both good and bad the go-by, and to do as little general legislation as was conveniently possible. It chose the last of these three courses. There is now but a scrap of the session left, with little disposition in either House to devote that scrap to anything in particular, but rather an inclination to dribble it away on everything in general. The Senatorial caucus has decided not to take up the Civil Tenure act; the chances of the Constitutional Amendment, with the disagreement on the text between House and Senate, are exceedingly slim; those of Gen. SCHENCK'S Finance bill are growing small by degrees and beautifully less; all the treaties—the *Alabama* Treaty, the St. Thomas Treaty, the San Juan Treaty and the Naturalization Treaty hang by the eyelids; even some leading Appropriation bills are in peril—if not of postponement, yet at least of hasty action; as for Army matters, Navy matters, Indian policy matters, including the transfer of the Bureau, Revenue matters, Finance, the Legislative and Judiciary bills and what not of broad and important subjects, hardly one of them has had careful and fruitful investigation this session.

Still, saving the Senate's Tenure-of-Office failure, which is altogether and utterly *bad*, whichever way you look at it, there is some consolation in thinking how much *worse* Congress might have done, as well as better. We base this comforting remark on the supposition that the few remaining days of the session will be devoted to needful business—the Appropriation bills and what not; for though Mr. WASHBURNE is not in the House to plead for his appropriations, probably they will not be forgotten. It is always something that Congress has, this session, knocked in the head a great many jobs, turned the cold shoulder on some railroad, real estate, revenue and kindred intriguers, and frightened away many others who thronged its doors.

Such, we say, is evidently the philosophical way of regarding so enormous an amount of *negative* legislation. Nevertheless, we trust that the next session of Congress, taught by the shortcomings of the present, may give us prompt *positive* legislation, and not be content with showing "how not to do it."

MINOR TOPICS.

The financial community of both continents are deeply interested in the action of the Senate on the measure which lately passed the House, forbidding any further increase of the public debt ("any further issue of bonds.") Yet it seems the Senate has not time to consider it. The value of our securities and currency to the extent of twenty-five hundred millions of dollars depends upon it. Yet the Senate is so busy as to be unable to notice it. After its passage in the House, our five-twenty bonds in Europe went up *four per cent.*, and there is no doubt that its passage into law would elevate our credit still higher. Yet the Senate is so overwhelmed with important interests that it cannot spend the hour which its enactment cost the House. Its passage would give a sense of relief to the people as well as to the financial classes, for it would put a close to the fear of a continued and endless increase of our public debt. Yet the Senate is not sufficiently impressed with this fact to take prompt and peremptory action on the measure. The passage of the bill would, of itself, put a stop to a large number of schemes of expenditure, jobbing and corruption; for *it is these* that must make any increase of the debt necessary. Yet the Senate will not take time to adopt this simple means of preventing indefinite waste and corruption. Its passage would lighten the public taxes and relieve the public revenue. But the Senate is too busy with other matters to heed these. *What can it possibly be* that the Senate is so terribly busy about?

There is "pretty good reason" for believing (from a Washington writer) that FORNEY will not be invited to a place in the Cabinet. We think it likely that, in this statement, we have at last one true item of news about the composition of GRANT'S Cabinet.

In view of the prevalence of crime and the constantly increasing number of arrests, our prison room is greatly in need of enlargement. Indeed, we have no more accommodation for prisoners now than we had when our population was two or three hundred thousand less than its present figures. That sombre and ill-ventilated pile, known as the Tombs, has cell room only for one hundred and twenty persons. There have often been crowded into them four times that number. Many of the prisoners who are herded together in so disgraceful a manner are not guilty of the crimes which are alleged against them;—all of them, under the law, are regarded innocent offenders until after trial and conviction. Yet their condition in the Tombs is more uncomfortable than is that of the convicts at Sing Sing or at the Penitentiary. Without reference to these considerations, however, a due regard to the exigencies of the public health requires that the prison accommodations should be enlarged. At any time there is danger of infectious and fatal disease breaking out among the crowded inmates of this institution, and it is impossible to weigh the disastrous consequences which would ensue from such a visitation, especially as the neighborhood is peopled densely by a poor population. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have repeatedly urged upon the Board of Supervisors the necessity of providing additional accommodations, but their entreaties have thus far been unheeded. The Special Sessions and Police Courts should be dispossessed at once of the part of the prison building which they occupy and the room thus gained converted into cells.

Mr. PETERS gave some striking reasons, in his speech in the House on Monday, why there should be an advance in the salary of the President of the United States, but Gen. BUTLER argued that the President had a great many perquisites beside his regular salary; and, after a short debate, the proposition for an advance was defeated. All danger being past, the *World* and the *Tribune* can now set themselves at rest on this subject.

The trial of the Italian, MIGALDO, for murder, was concluded yesterday by the verdict of "murder in the second degree," and Judge BARNARD immediately imposed upon him the highest sentence of the law—imprisonment at hard labor during the term of his natural life. Before passing sentence the Court said that, beyond doubt, the prisoner was guilty of murder in the *first* degree.

The latest English papers which we are now receiving are filled with discussions on the *Alabama* Treaty,—which was published only about a fortnight ago in England. There seems to be quite as much opposition to the treaty in England as has been shown in this country; but, of course, upon entirely different grounds. It is held that the treaty concedes points to our Government which have always heretofore been refused, and which it was not necessary to surrender. The *Pall Mall Gazette* considers the terms of the treaty "disastrous" to English pretensions, and says it is difficult to exaggerate the importance of the phrase through which Mr. SEWARD has so skilfully managed to introduce the question of referring to arbitration the British recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents. In renewing negotiations on the *Alabama* question, both sides ought to be able to clear away some of the misunderstandings which have heretofore prevailed.

The main prop of the Tenure-of-Office act was knocked out by Senator MORTON when he said he was "unable to see that it had done anything to purify the public departments of corrupt and inefficient office-holders." In fact, during the two years of the existence of this law, corruption in the public service has become infinitely greater than at any former time of our existence. And the worst of it is that the law will make it almost impossible for President GRANT to do anything to put an end to the existing corruption and inefficiency in the administration of the Government.

Gen. BUTLER is now said to have buried the hatchet in his affair with KILPATRICK, and to be no longer on the war-path. He expresses his willingness to "except Chili" from his bill consolidating the South American missions, out of favor to Gen. KILPATRICK. This is all very well, and vastly more magnanimous than tomahawking KILPATRICK, or even "crushing" him. But is there is no absolute question of right or wrong about the matter? Or, is the question of consolidation or non-consolidation dependent on the personal relations existing, any given day, between BUTLER and KILPATRICK.?

"WESTON has come to a stop at Buffalo in his walk westward, for want of funds." That is the old story—the precise language used in his previous walk and "stop." And yet we suppose that country bumpkins will assemble in his path to gawk at him the very next time he "walks," and city fools will throw away their money in bets about him. There is nothing like humbug.

Four milkmen were yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each for adulterating their milk, and Judge KELLY, in passing sentence, remarked that he intended to do all in his power to protect the consumers of milk from the frauds of which they have so long been victims. All our Courts seem now to be trying the effect of an application of law to offenders.

The Cuban "Volunteers," of whose demands for savage measures against the Cuban rebels we have had such terrible accounts, are composed of the Spanish residents of the island who have been taken into the military service by the Captain-General. The hatred between these Spaniards or "Peninsulars," as they are called, and the native Cubans, has been greatly intensified since the outbreak of the rebellion, and it has been hard for the authorities in Havana and other places to keep them from falling on their enemies with relentless vengeance. They are of course well organized, and armed with the most deadly weapons, while the others are unorganized and unarmed, except so far as they may have actually joined the rebels. If the Volunteers, backed up by the regular troops, were let loose, they would doubtless commence a general massacre; but, in that event, we would see the commencement of a state of anarchy which would soon render the colony worthless to the Spaniards, and would ultimately bring about its severance from Spain.

Referring to the report that a Vigilance Committee was about to be established in New-York, the *Pall Mall Gazette* (London) attempts to show its necessity. It says that the worst evil against which the people of New-York have to contend is the impossibility of bringing a culprit to justice, in consequence of the wholesale corruption of Judges. It shows that criminals are allowed to escape with nominal punishment; that the Judges will not sentence a man who has influential political friends at his back, the wire-pullers of the ward; and that the scandal of Lynch law would fall on the judicial authorities who now degrade their offices in the eyes of the whole world. But this language of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was before it got the reports of the recent course of action adopted by the Courts with regard to the enforcement of the laws against crime.

The people of Boston are, as usual, meditating great things and doing good things. The last great thing meditated is an extension of Washington-street, through Brattle-square, down to the railway depots; and the good thing done is the "Bureau of Charity," in which the philanthropic societies of the city shall have their headquarters, and to which the Police officers shall carry all poor vagrants to have their cases considered, instead of putting them into the station-houses among the Ishmaelites. This arrangement will tend to lessen the business of the Criminal Courts, and is one which may be happily adopted in other great cities as well—New-York, for instance.

The Tenure-of-Office Act—Gen. Grant's Views.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegram.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

An interview took place this morning at Gen. GRANT'S headquarters between the President elect and some gentlemen from New-York interested in the banking institutions of that City. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen remarked that the people looked forward to an honest administration of the Government during the time to come.

In reply, Gen. GRANT said: "It is my desire that the affairs of the country should be conducted as economically as possible, and I shall try to have it so."

Here the General hesitated for a moment, and then continued as follows: "We all know what the Tenure-of-Office law was enacted for. It was passed to prevent an Executive from using the offices at his disposal for corrupt purposes, but from what they did in Congress yesterday, I am disposed to think that the Senate will desire to be the judges as to what I shall do." Another pause. "Well, if they do not repeal the law, I certainly cannot make any changes. I cannot remove a man without making charges of a character which would blast his reputation, and that would not be very agreeable, you know, and the result will be that the men who hold office now, will continue to hold them until the end of the term, no matter what my desires may be. Of course, this will save me all this office-hunting boring."

A gentleman, interrupting—"That will be very agreeable, no doubt."

Gen. GRANT, continuing—"Yes; but I have no doubt that there are in office those who should be removed from the offices which they now hold. If it is the wish to economize, however, the Senate evidently desires to be the judge of my actions, and I shall have to be the judge of theirs."

A gentleman—"That will throw the responsibility on them."

GRANT continued—"I don't know; at any rate I shall do the best I can."

Visitors were announced and the interview ended. The remarks of the President were delivered with a pleasant, smiling manner, but with evident forethought.

TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

The Recent Excitement in Havana—Capture of the Town of Mayajigua by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Gen. DULCE has issued a proclamation addressed to the volunteers, announcing that he is about to commence a vigorous campaign against the rebels yet in arms. He tells the volunteers that they have been misled by the machinations of their enemies, and advises them to remain quiet and obey their superior officers.

The citizens were greatly alarmed, and intense excitement and agitation prevailed all day yesterday, but partially subsided in the evening, when it was known that the danger had been averted by the firmness of Gen. DULCE. The plans of the volunteers were discovered early in the day, and the officers went among the men and exhorted them to abstain from violent acts, and to obey the authorities. But the influence of the officers was not strong enough, and it is certain that the resolute conduct of the Captain-General and Gen. ESPINAR, of the regular army, alone prevented the commission of disgraceful acts.

The insurgents had a battle with the troops at Mayajigua, near Remedios, and defeated them, capturing the town. Accounts are received of smaller engagements in the vicinity of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, with results sometimes in favor of the rebels and sometimes in favor of the troops. The rebels have got possession of a tug on the Damuji River, leading into Jagua Bay.

A dispatch from Spain was received yesterday afternoon, announcing the organization of a force of 3,000 Catalan volunteers for service in Cuba.

NOON.—The city is quiet. The volunteers are guarding the streets and walls as usual. The agitation of the two preceding days has abated. The weather is very hot.

The *Prensa* publishes as authentic accounts of the situation in the Central Department. It says persons living in the country abandon their houses and estates, and take refuge in the cities. Insurgents are to be found in every province of the Department. They subsist on the country, but take only the property of Spaniards. The rebels in the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos have artillery, and their cavalry is well mounted. The troops sent in pursuit of them are infantry. The *Prensa* adds that it is useless to indulge in illusions as to the state of affairs in the interior; "we must acknowledge that the condition of the inhabitants could not be worse."

There is no other political news of importance.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23—Evening.

The City of Sagua la Grande has been declared in a state of siege. An insurgent force, 400 strong, is operating in that jurisdiction. Several plantations have been laid waste, and the buildings on them destroyed by the rebels, in the vicinity of Sagua and Remedios.

SPAIN.

The Proceedings of the Constituent Cortes of Spain.

MADRID, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

In the Constitutent Cortes yesterday, SERRANO, the Prime Minister, officially announed the resignation of the Provisional Government.

Gen. PRIM, the Minister of War, in an address, assured the House that the late dynasty would never reascend the throne.

Admiral TOPETE, the Minister of Marine Affairs, asked the House to pass an act of indemnity for the navy for its acts during the recent revolution.

Subsequently the House passed a vote of thanks to the retiring Provisional Government, although the Republican members opposed it with unanimity.

The House also, by a large vote, intrusted Marshal SERRANO with full Executive powers for the time being, and granted him the authority necessary for the formation of a new Ministry.

Gen. CABALLERO DE RODA is to succeed Gen. DULCE as Governor-General of the Island of Cuba.

PORTUGAL.

The Iberian Union Condemned by the Portuguese Press.

LISBON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Press of this city almost unanimously condemn the movement for a union of Spain and Portugal under the old name of Iberia, which has been recently contemplated.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship China at San Francisco—Sudden Death of a Purser—Passenger List of the China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Pacific mail steamer *China*, which arrived to-day, left Hong Kong Jan. 19, with 625 passengers and 2,259 packages of freight; arrived at Yokohama Jan. 27, and left for San Francisco Feb. 1; boarded the steamship *Japan*, hence for Yokohama Feb. 14, all well.

The *China* has experienced westerly winds and moderate weather most of the passage. She left at Yokohoma the ram *Stonewall* and the United States steamers *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy*. Also several English, French, and Dutch ships-of-war. American ships in port, *P. M. Sherman* and *Costa Rica*, for New-York; ships *Brewster* and bark *Alegor* loading for New-York.

S. M. KEELER, Purser in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died suddenly of apoplexy on board the steamer *New-York* Jan. 21, and was buried at Nagasaki.

The following is a list of the passengers from China and Japan on the steamer *China:*

For New-York—Lieut.-Commander A. S. Kellogg, U. S. N.; First Assistant Engineer H. W. Scott, Acting Master; Ed. Babson, Acting Master; Albert Taylor, Acting Ensign; J. Q. Winchester, Acting Ensign; J. F. Whitmore, Acting Ensign; L. Walleman, Acting Ensign; D. Lee, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; A. M. Shaw, Acting Third Assistant Engineer; E. J. Swords, D. C. Woodson, Wm. Purdie, V. Argouiota, Capt. Rowes and five in steerage. For Southampton, Albert Sechroes, Bros. Albertson; for Valparaiso and Callao, J. S. Stillo and Capt. Ferrious; for San Francisco, 617 Chinese and 2 Japanese.

The Chinese Women of San Francisco—Trouble Apprehended.

Some of the Chinese of this city are reported to be armed for a struggle to secure possession of the females who arrived from China on the steamer to-day. The Chief of the Police has taken measures to prevent a riot. The Chinese companies are anxious to prevent immoral immigration, but have lately been foiled.

Gov. HAIGHT has received an invitation from Chicago to meet the Governors of other States in that city on the 4th of July to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad. He will probably decline on account of official duties.

The bullion product of the Nevada mines for the year 1868, amounts to $16,000,000.

The overland mails continue to be very irregular.

Democratic Meeting at St. Louis—Pacific Railroad Trains Delayed by Snow.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

No general celebration took place here yesterday, but the Police, Fire Department and several societies paraded.

The Democrats held a meeting and adopted resolutions expressive of reverence for the memory of WASHINGTON; reaffirming the doctrines of the National Democratic Platform of July last; urging Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; to make St. Louis a port of entry, and recommending that the Capital of the National Government be removed to or near to St. Louis. Resolutions were also passed calling for the indictment of corrupt city officials; demanding reform in the city government; protesting against an increase of the city debt, and urging the Legislature to refuse to grant the city authority to issue any more bonds for any purpose.

Speeches were made by several gentlemen, and a Central Committee elected.

Parties representing over 25,000 of the 30,000 shares of Pacific Railroad stock are in favor of the proposed amendments to the charter of that Company, and have memorialized the Legislature to pass a bill, now before the Assembly, having that object in view.

A heavy snow-storm commenced at noon yesterday, with the mercury below the freezing point. The river at Omaha has closed again, with the mercury at zero.

Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are delayed west of Laramie by snow, and west of Cheyenne the mercury ranges at from 10° to 15° below zero.

Gen. SHERMAN has returned from New-Orleans much improved in health. He will leave for Washington in few days.

The fight between GALLAGHER and ALLEN came off to-day on Carroll Island, and was won by GALLAGHER.

A Shooting Match at Sing Sing—The Escape of a Convict.

SING SING, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

A shooting-match occurred at Sing Sing yesterday, between five men from Peekskill, and five men from the former place, shooting at ninety birds—forty-five a side. The party from Sing Sing won by a score of three birds. After which a bush match came off between FRANK BRANDRETH, of Sing Sing, and WILLIAM SOUTHARD, of Peekskill—shooting at five birds each. BRANDRETH killed five birds, and SOUTHARD killed two. BRANDRETH was declared the winner.

There has been another escape from Sing Sing. The name of the convict is not yet ascertained. He made an effigy of himself out of some old clothing and stood it up in the corner of his cell. When the convicts were taken to be locked up for the night, one of the new appointees in the prison, not being up their dodges, was deceived by the dummy figure and reported his charge numerically all right in their cells. The absence of the fugitive was not ascertained until yesterday morning when the keeper opened the door of the cell to let him out, and discovered the character of the object he had mistaken for a man.

Suspension of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The doors of the Fourth National Bank were not opened this morning owing to the defalcation of Cashier MACMULLEN. The suspension caused a large crowed to collect in the vicinity of the bank. MACMULLEN is here, but refuses or is unwilling to give any information. The Police have him in their possession. The Bank has been in bad odor for some time, and the event has not caused much surprise. The capital of the bank is $225,000, the deposits $500,000, and the circulation $130,000, at the last report.

A Fenian Meeting in Baltimore—Preparations for the President's Reception.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting last night, at the Maryland Institute, was addressed by Gen. JOHN O'NEILL, President of the Brotherhood, and JAMES GIBBONS, Vice-President.

President JOHNSON having to-day accepted the tender of the hospitalities of the city, from the City Councils of Baltimore, at the close of his term, preparations for his reception will be made commensurate with the cordial welcome he will receive.

The Funeral of C. H. Hurlbert, at Manchester.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The funeral of C. H. HURLBERT, late railroad Station-master, who was killed by a fall from the platform of a car, was attended to-day by large numbers of the Masonic fraternity, railroad men and personal friends. Free extra trains were furnished by the Concord Road.

W. F. RUSSELL, Mail Route Agent between Concord and Portsmouth, Democrat, appointed under political pressure a year ago, has been removed, and WILLIAM CONN, Republican, appointed in his place.

Three inches of snow and sleet fell at Concord and vicinity during the night.

Arrival of the Yacht Henrietta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The yacht *Henrietta*, Capt. TOOKER, from Havana and Key West, arrived here this afternoon and now lies anchored off the Battery. She left the latter port at noon of the 20th inst. All hands are well. She will leave for New-York as soon as some necessary supplies are taken on board—probably within forty-eight hours. She had light weather for the first two days after leaving Key West, but has since encountered heavy winds from the east and southwest. In the last twenty-four hours she made a run of two hundred and fifty miles.

The Grand Trunk Railway—Trial of Police Officers at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company to-day completed the improvements on their works on the Canadian shore, opposite this city, which will effectually prevent the delays to freight and passengers heretofore experienced from low water in the Niagara River.

D. S. REYNOLDS, Superintendent of the Police, Capt. HENRY DICKSON and two detectives of the Niagara Frontier Police, were on trial before the Police Commissioners this afternoon, charged with criminally and unlawfully kidnapping two men on the night of Jan. 1, and carrying them to Canada for a reward.

Arrest of a Dealer in Counterfeit Money in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

WILLIAM A. CARNCROSS, of Red Creek, Wayne County, N. Y., was arrested at the depot to-day, by United States Marshal TOWLES, while purchasing a ticket for the West, charged with having and selling counterfeit ten-dollar notes on the Albany City National Bank. CARNCROSS had previously attempted to pass a bundle of counterfeit notes on the same bank, amounting to $500, but was prevented by Detective LOVELL. The prisoner was formerly schoolmaster, local preacher, &c., at Clyde, and is indicted for burglary and larceny of $1,900 in bonds, in Clyde.

Steamer Accident at Cole Creek—Proceedings of the Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The steamboat *Peoria City*, from New Orleans for Louisville, snagged at Cole Creek, several miles below Natchez, on Sunday night. She was run on the bar, where she sunk. The passengers, their baggage and a lot of cattle were saved, but the greater part of her cargo was lost.

The House of Representatives were in session seven hours to-day on financial measures. Bills were passed authorizing the sale of $990,000 levee bonds, now pledged for the loan of $400,000; appropriating $125,000 for uniforming the militia, and appropriating $100,000 to supply the deficiency in last year's levee appropriations, caused by the appropriation of the levee funds for other purposes.

Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The decision of the Supreme Court adverse to the Chatham Road appropriation is published to-day. This has the effect to reduce the State debt many millions of dollars.

The Western North Carolina Railroad and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Roads are untainted.

The Court also declares the Stay law unconstitutional.

A Heavy Snow-Storm in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Reports from various points between Windsor and Quebec indicate that the heaviest snow-storm of the season was experienced last night. In some localities snow fell four feet deep on a level. The Western trains are very much delayed. The trains between Toronto and Montreal are entirely blocked.

The Stennecke Poisoning Case at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Dr. SCHOEPPE, charged with administering poison to Miss STENNECKE, thereby causing her death, was brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* to-day, but was remanded to prison for trial at the April term of the Court, on the charge of murder.

Opening of Navigation in the Hudson River.

FISHKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The first sail vessel of the season, the schooner *R. A. Forsyth*, left Newburg to-day with an assorted cargo, among which were twenty-five tons of gunpowder and three hundred barrels of lime. The powder is to be shipped on board of SMITH & RAND's canal-boats, off Jersey City, for storage.

The Maine Agricultural College.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate to-day unanimously passed a resolve, appropriating $40,000 to the Maine Agricultural College.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The citizens of Auburn, Me., voted yesterday to accept the City Charter by 87 majority.

Suspension of a Bank at Toronto.

TORONTO, Canada, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

W. R. BROWN & Co.'s bank closed its doors this morning in consequence of heavy losses in New-York.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 23.—Hon. Mr. ROSE left this city last night for Washington, D. C., to attend a meeting, as British Commissioner, on the boundary question between the United States and England.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here for the last forty-eight hours. Trains on the different railways leading to the city are from two to three hours behind time.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Feb. 23.—HUMMELL's flouring mill in Hanover township was burned last night. The loss is $7,000.

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 23.—HENRY E. CHAMBERLIN, aged 15 years, committed suicide by hanging to-day. His father shot himself five years ago.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—The wife of AUGUST BAETZBALD, a liquor-dealer in this city, was terribly and probably fatally burned to-day by the igniting of some highwines her husband was boiling on a stove.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 23.—The boiler of a saw-mill, attached to COVERDER's dry docks, in this city, exploded this afternoon, badly shattering the mill, instantly killing WM. PARSONS, a workman; dangerously wounding A. J. COVERDER, and seriously wounding four other persons.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb 23.—Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was in this city to-day, attending the marriage of his brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. BULLOCK, of Baltimore. He leaves for Petersburg to-night.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE..ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The Senate met this evening and adjourned for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Enabling the electors of the town of Milton, Saratoga County, to vote by districts for town officers.

Relative to certain members of St. John's Church, Buffalo.

Authorizing the opening of a new street in Flushing.

A message was received from the Governor, returning without his signature the bill providing for the raising of moneys for the payment of improvements necessary to be made on the roads and bridges in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, for the reason that the object may be attained under general law. On motion of Mr. ALLABEN the message was tabledy—yeas, 39 nays 36.

CHURCH QUARRELS.

The Catholic Church Troubles in Auburn—Details of the Affair.

From the Auburn News, Feb. 20.

It having become generally known, on Saturday last, that Bishop MCQUAID was coming to town to force Rev. Mr. KAVANAGH as pastor on the congregation of the Church of the Holy Family, the people assembled in large crowds on Sunday morning, in and around the basement chapel of the church, where Bishop MCQUAID sent word that he was going to say Mass and address the people. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, he failed to come, and sent Rev. Mr. KAVANAGH in his place. As soon as Mr. KAVANAGH was about commencing divine service the assembled people made a rush for the altar, to remove him, and it took all the strength of Rev. Mr. O'FLAHERTY, who was present, to keep back the crowd, and protect him from the enraged congregation. Father O'FLAHERTY advised the people to patience and moderation, and forbade them laying hands on Rev. Mr. KAVANAGH, and also requested them to permit Mr. KAVANAGH to go on with the service. It was of no use, there was a continual surging toward him, and a continued effort of Father O'FLAHERTY to keep the people off.

This state of things continued for a quarter of an hour, when Bishop MCQUAID appeared on the scene. After order and silence were restored, Bishop MCQUAID requested them to permit Mr. KAVANAGH to say Mass. It was no use. He then requested all assembled to leave the chapel. None would leave. Immediately they became excited against the Bishop, and Rev. Father O'FLAHERTY, and some others, again interposed their good offices and requested the people to respect the Bishop and treat him with that deference his position as a Bishop required. It was of no avail. There was immediately a surging toward the Bishop, who started for the door, although Father O'FLAHERTY called him back and requested him to remain, as there was no danger of him. Father O'FLAHERTY again addressed the congregation, admonishing them to observe order and suppress their indignation for the injustice and wrong attempted on them; that time would rectify matters. In the meantime another portion of the congregation led Mr. KAVANAH out of the chapel, and told him at the door never to return.

Immediately after this exciting scene, the congregation resolved themselves into an organized meeting, calling P. JUDGE, Esq., to the chair, and appointing Mr. WILLIAM MCGARR Secretary. Several persons addressed the meeting, expressing their determination to maintain their rights as Catholics and citizens, and also the rights of their old and venerated pastor, and they would never permit another priest, odious to them, to be forced upon them in his place by the wrong and injustice of the Bishops.

It was moved and carried unanimously that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. It was also moved and carried that a meeting should be held at 11 o'clock and hear the resolutions of the committee. Immediately after, all dispersed to ther respective homes.

We learn that Bishop MCQUAID called on his Honor Mayor TYLER, who declined to act unless in case of a riot.

At the appointed hour of 11 o'clock, a dense mass of people, at least 3,000, assembled. The Chairman and Secretary having taken their places, several Catholics addressed the meeting, expressing a firm determination to oppose the outrage inflicted upon them; to leave no means untried to right the great wrong and injustice, the rashness and imprudence of the Bishop. They formally resolved to resist the abuses of the one-man power, appeal to the ecclesiastical authorities of the United States, and to Pope PIUS IX. They resolved as Catholics, and American citizens, that they would stand by their beloved pastor, who labored with them and for them in sunshine and storm, in good report and evil report, all the best days of his manhood, and that they never would permit a priest to be forced upon them against their will who was odious to them, and whom they could not by any possible means regard as their pastor.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, without a dissenting voice, which will be published Wednesday. We understand that the young men's and young ladies' sodalities voted unanimously a valuable presentation and address to Father O'FLAHERTY, at their meeting at 4 o'clock, P. M. Also the ladies of the congregation assembled at 7 o'clock P. M. and unanimously voted him another valuable presentation and address. The temperance societies are taking action for the same purpose. The various addresses, resolutions and presentations will be published at the proper time.

The Episcopal Troubles in Chicago.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 21.

The troubles of the Episcopal Church in relation to the invasion of the jurisdiction of one clergyman by another seem not yet ended. It now appears that even a Bishop cannot preach in the diocesan limits of another Episcopal dignitary without running a risk of exploding some canon. Bishop CUMMINS, of Kentucky, formerly widely known as the eloquent rector of Trinity Church, last Fall made a powerful address in the City of New-York against the Ritualistic party. Rev. Mr. CHENEY, of Christ Church, thereupon invited him to visit Chicago and speak upon the same general subject, in connection with the work of the Evangelical Education Society, a Low Church organization for educating candidates for the ministry.

To this, Bishop WHITEHOUSE has entered his protest. But Bishop CUMMINS, believing that he has an inalienable right to preach wherever a brother clergyman may ask him to occupy his pulpit, has declined to yield to such assumption of authority. We learn that he speaks to-night at Christ Church, on "The Reformation of the Sixteenth Century; its Work and its Worth."

A Citizen of Manchester, Va., Murdered by Two Young Men.

From the Richmond State Journal, Feb. 22.

Yesterday evening, the corner of Second and Decatur streets, Manchester, was the scene of a murder that sent a thrill of horror through the whole community. The victim was JAMES ROGERS, a stone-cutter by trade, a High Mason, and a most estimable and public-spirited citizen. The circumstances, as far as we could gather them, are as follows:

About 5 o'clock on the evening in question, two young men, RICHARD H. WHITEHEAD and THOMAS WILLIS, visited the neighborhood of the house of the deceased in a slightly intoxicated state, and indulged in loud, profane, and obscene language, much to the annoyance of Mr. ROGERS' family. Mr. ROGERS, who happened to pass along the street at the time, knowing WHITEHEAD, remonstrated with him, and they both went off. About 7 o'clock, however, they returned and halted near the corner of Decatur and Second streets. At this moment Mr. ROGERS came out of his gate and went toward them, one of them asking as he did so, "Is that you, ROGERS?" Mr. ROGERS replied, "Yes; what are you doing with a pistol?" The party who had the pistol then ran off, and Mr. ROGERS following him, he turned and fired. Mr. ROGERS turned and staggered toward his gate, falling just as he reached it. A young man named KENNEY, who saw the shooting, ran to him and helped to carry him into the house, where he expired in a few moments. He did not speak after he was shot, except to say, "Oh Lord!" twice. After the shooting WHITEHEAD and WILLIS made off. The deceased was about 42 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. The ball entered just below the right collar-bone, near its juncture with the breast bone.

WHITEHEAD is well known in Manchester; is a married man and an employe of the Manchester Cotton and Woolen Factory. His father is said to be a highly respectable man. He was arrested shortly after the murder by Constable FOOT. WILLIS resides on Oregon Hill, in this city, where he was arrested. He acknowledged that he shot ROGERS, but alleged that it was done in self-defence.

At 10 o'clock this morning a Coroner's jury, PETER K. MORGAN acting as Coroner, was summoned on the case. Several witnesses were examined, and at the conclusion of the testimony the jury returned the following verdict:

"That said JAMES ROGERS, now lying dead, came to his death by a pistol or gun-shot wound; and that the said pistol or gun-shot was fired by THOMAS WILLIS and RICHARD WHITEHEAD, they having been present at the time and lying in wait for the purpose near the residence of the said ROGERS on the 21st day of February, 1869, at about 7 o'clock P. M."

Suspension of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Feb. 23.

Considerable excitement was created in the city this morning by the announcement of the fact that the Fourth National Bank, in Arch-street, near Eighth, had suspended payment in consequence of certain trouble in the institution. Long before banking hours a large number of persons were congregated in front of the bank, and the presence of the officers soon after 9 o'clock gave evidence that something was wrong. Then followed the announcement of suspension. This created a *furore* among those assembled, and all sorts of rumors were afloat concerning the cashier, bank, directors, &c. An investigation on the part of our reporter disclosed the following:

Some days since, Mr. MACMULLIN, cashier of the institution, resigned, and another gentleman was elected to supply the vacancy. The accounts were gone over, and deficiencies were found to exist. At first the amount was put down at $10,000, but now the sum in default is estimated at $60,000. The old cashier has not left town, as reported some days since. He was in consultation with the directors last evening, and what transpired between them we are unable to lay before our readers. We only know that in consequence of that interview, and from further investigation of the books this morning, the bank suspended payment. Mr. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, President, desires the public to understand that in a few days everything will be right. He says the depositors will not lose a penny, and the only ones to suffer, if any great loss has been incurred, will be the stockholders. The amount of capital invested is ample to meet all demands, and no fear is entertained of a "smash-up." The President and directors are anxious to make a thorough investigation of the books, papers, &c., and until that is done the bank will be closed. They expect to reopen in about one week.

Letter from Secretary Seward.

The Burgesses Corps, of Albany, intend to visit Washington at the time of the inauguration, and it was their purpose to make a visit to Secretary SEWARD. Having informed him of this fact, he wrote as follows in reply:

STATE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1869.

S. H. H. Parsons, Esq., Albany, N. Y.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of the 16th inst., in which you inform me that the Albany Burgesses Corps propose to pay me a complimentary visit on the 3d of March next, and request me to appoint an hour for their reception. I am expecting to retire from public service on the day which is thus indicated. It is my purpose to seek and enjoy thereafter so much of rest and freedom from political studies and labors as is compatible with the responsibilities which I share in common with all my fellow-citizens. The Burgesses Corps will readily see that, under these circumstances, I could not without inconsistency receive such a public reception as they propose. Nevertheless, I cherish for all its members the same sincere respect and cordial affection that have existed between them and myself through so many eventful years. I shall necessarily be in my official place in this city during the business hours of the 3d of March; but it will give me pleasure to receive any of the members of the Corps, not collectively and formally, but individually and informally, if it shall suit their convenience to call upon me at the Department of State. Very truly yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

Social Science in Maine.

From the Portland Press, Feb. 22.

An informal meeting of persons interested in the organization of an association for the promotion of social science was held on Saturday evening at the reading-room of the Portland Institute, for the purpose of listening to the report of the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution. Hon. G. F. TALBOT, as Chairman of that Committee, submitted a draft of a constitution, the various provisions of which were read and discussed, some of them with a good deal of animation, and not a little humor, but in the best possible temper. Finally the draft, with very trifling amendments, was adopted, and committees appointed to prepare it for publication and to obtain signatures. When one hundred signatures shall have been obtained, the society, which is to be known as the Maine Social Science Association, will proceed to complete its organization. Owing to the unpleasant weather the attendance at this meeting was not large, but the interest manifested was encouraging. The movement is in vigorous and energetic hands, and is bound to succeed.

A Negro Wife-Murderer Sentenced to Death.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Chronicle, Feb. 22.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judges STERRITT, MELLON and STOWE on the Bench, the case of LOUIS LANE, colored, convicted of murdering his wife by administering poison, was called up. It will be remembered that the defendant has had two trials, the case having been taken up to the Supreme Court, after the first, on a writ of error, and the verdict set aside. At the recent term of the Court a second trial was had, and LANE was again convicted of murder in the first degree. Messrs HAINES and MCCARTHY, counsel for the prisoner, made a motion for a new trial, and this morning Judge STOWE delivered the opinion of the Court overruling the same. The prisoner, who was then in the box, and looking as composed as on the former occasion, was directed to stand up. Judge STOWE asked him if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be imposed according to law. He replied that he had nothing to say, only that he was not guilty of the crime. His Honor, who had risen to his feet, then alluded to the crime of which the prisoner had been convicted, referred to the two trials which had been accorded to him, and urged him not to rely upon the hope of any further interference on the part of the Supreme Court. His Honor then pronounced the dread sentence of the law as follows: "LOUIS LANE, the sentence of the law is that you be taken hence to the jail of Allegheny County, the place whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that there you be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

The Court-room was crowded with spectators at the time, and the scene was a very impressive one. LANE seemed to be somewhat unprepared for the sentence, and exhibited more feeling than he has heretofore shown. He soon recovered his composure, however. The counsel propose to take the case up to the Supreme Court again, and it will be some months before it can be disposed of.

An African Church Burned in Georgia.

From the Macon Telegraph, Feb. 20.

The destruction of the African Methodist Church night before last, and the self-evident fact that it was the result of a long quarrel between two factions of it, surprises no one here. The right of possession has been in dispute for months past. If we understand the case right, the church was built before the war, chiefly by the white members and congregation of the Methodist Church South, and the right to hold service in the building given the colored members of that denomination. Soon after the close of the war, H. M. TURNER, a member of the Northern Methodist Church, somehow managed to take possession of it. Being a half politician and half preacher, he harangued his congregation accordingly, and soon disgusted the Democratic portion of the members, who went to work to oust him from the concern. The effort to take the Southern colored Methodists of this city over to that political organization, the Northern Methodist Church, has proved a failure, as did the effort to get possession of this property without paying for it. The edifice having been built wholly by Southern Methodists, TURNER had no more right in it than he has in any other church in this city.

On last Monday the Sheriff locked it up, and on Thursday delivered the keys and the building ever to the other party. Thursday night they held their first meeting, and a few hours afterwards it was burned to the ground. While the house was burning the followers of TURNER all round were heard to express great satisfaction.

How a Portland Servant Served Champagne.

From the Boston Traveller, Feb. 22.

A few evenings since, a bridal pair who had been united in Yarmouth, Me., and were *en route* for Boston, stopped by invitation at the house of a friend in Portland, where it was proposed to have a social sit down in honor of the occasion. The bridegroom ordered a basket of champagne to be sent to the house. The servant girl, an honest Biddy, took possession, and as the hour for the feast was late, she thought it would be well to have all things in readiness, and drew the corks from all the bottles, whittled them down and replaced them. At the appointed signal the party repaired to the dining-room. The champagne was produced, the corks drawn, but there was no pop. The mistress, the bridegroom and all hands were surprised.

"Biddy," said the mistress, "what have you been doing to this wine?"

"Sure, mam, I thought as ye would be in a hurry I would have the wine all ready, so I takes off the wire and the stuff at the top and fit the corks in nately again."

BRIEF NOTES.

Judge UNDERWOOD denies that he has charged drunkenness upon the clergymen of Richmond or clergymen anywhere.

Providence claims to have the oldest Mason in the world, Mr. WILLIAM HAMLIN, who is in his ninety-seventh year, and has been a member of Mount Vernon Lodge sixty-five years.

A locomotive broke through a turn-table at Indianapolis, Ind., on Saturday, crushing an Irishman, who was beneath it, into a shapeless and lifeless mass.

Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE's new Church of the Disciples, in Boston, is to be dedicated on Sunday evening next. It cost $70,000.

Senator HENDRICKS delivered an oration on Washington before the Philadelphia Democratic Association on Monday evening.

Western capitalists are about to build an extensive flouring mill in New-Orleans.

The library of Rev. HENRY GILES is being sold at auction in Boston—a sacrifice exacted of him by long-continued physical infirmity and consequent poverty.

Columbus, Ga., has three cotton manufactories, and is to have another.

The Selma (Ala.) *Times & Messenger* isn't pleased with the stories about BARBARA FRITCHIE, at Frederick, Md., and while complaining of the use made of them by "the Vermont poet, WHITTIER," especially cries out against the idea that "it was dangerous for a woman to venture on a little loyal stage-bravado before a Confederate audience."

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, concludes a sharp veto of a proposed supplement to a former law, which, he says, never became a law, with the following: "This strikes me as a burlesque on legislation now continued for over eight years; and it is submitted whether it be not about time it was stopped."

The Constitutional Club of Boston celebrated WASHINGTON's Birthday on Monday. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR wrote that he had long wished to meet his friends in Boston, but his engagements would not allow him to leave home at this season. And this, only two weeks before the inauguration! Suppose he had been elected President, would pent-up Utica still have confined him?

A citizen of Louisville, Ky., has applied for a patent for an improvement upon the Nicolson pavement, his plan being to make it in sections of any desired size, and so arranging the bed that gas and water connections may be made without much inconvenience. The sections can be made at shops, away from the street to be paved.

A town in Ohio has an obliging policeman who advertises that any persons desiring to take the night trains will be called up at any hour, free of charge, upon leaving their names with him.

A man in Milwaukee, Wis., who was last week arrested for cruelly beating his wife, said it was the first time he was ever locked up, and he thanked God it was not for any mean, contemptible crime like getting drunk.

There were 17,259 births in Philadelphia last year, 168 of them twins. During the year there were 6,371 marriages, and 14,693 deaths in that city.

A Harrisburg telegram says Mr. JAY GOULD spent Friday and Saturday last in Pittsburg with Gen. GEORGE W. CASS, of the Fort Wayne Road, and it anticipates great things for Erie in consequence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"L'Etoile du Nord" is unquestionably one of the largest comic operas ever written for the stage—being considered comic. At the dingy Opera Comique in Paris, where it was produced, it taxed the resources of the establishment, and there, it must be remembered, the manager has artists buried in strange places, as a dog has bones, and can dig them out whenever there is a craving for them. The history of the opera, indeed, has been one of hunger and occasional satiety. It requires everything and is not worth its requirements. The music is beautiful and strongly colored with the boreal light of the North. It is more characteristic and less solemn than any music written by MEYERBEER; the contrasts and action are quick, but—it requires perfection of performance. Without this "L'Etoile du Nord" is a lumbersome bore. The leading artists last night were nearly all good, but the *ensembles* were scratchy and the stage management bad, inasmuch as it mobbed everything without making a picture. The scenery, let us add, was atrocious. It is, we believe, the property of the Academy of Music, and constitutes a part of the stock of that valuable concern. It is not worthy of a lager-beer garden.

The *Oathernia* of Mme. LAGRANGE is well known to the public. It was one of her earliest and one of her best parts. In the rendition of the *rôle* she displayed her usual conscientiousness. Signor ANTONUCCI, as *Peter the Great*, without perceiving the slightest dramatic bearing of the part, was vocally good, and Messrs. BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, &c., may be included in this category. The *Prascovia* was represented by Miss DURAND, a young lady who, we venture to say, has a career before her. Her voice is pure and clear, her delivery certain and her execution clean and musician-like. In the difficult duo of the second act all these qualities were illustrated, and the result was an *encore* which delighted the audience as much as it did the *artiste*. Elsewhere she displayed distinct evidences of training and thoughtfulness.

To-night VERDI's opera of "Ernani" will be given, with Mme. STATES in the leading *rôle*. There is no fresher, stronger or purer voice in the country.

Real Estate Sales.

There were some heavy sales yesterday of real estate by MULLER, WILKINS & Co. Among the property disposed of was a portion of the late J. LORILLARD's estate in the region of Seventieth and Eightieth streets, on the grand boulevards. The most important sales were the following:

1 lot on n. s. 79th-st., and 1 lot s. s. 80th-st., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.2. J. Webb	9,300
2 lots adjoining, 1 on each street, each 25x100.2. J. Webb	9,500
2 lots adjoining, 1 on each street, each 25x102.2. John Lowery	9,800
1 lot n. s. 80th-st., and 1 lot s. s. 81st-st., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av', each 25x102.2. Jos. Corbit	7,600
2 lots adjoining, 1 on each street, each 25x100.2. Jos. Corbit	7,300
2 lots adjoining, 1 on each street, each 25x100.2. Jos. Corbit	7,400
1 lot n. e. corner of Boulevard and 81st-st., 25.8x95.1. Thos. J. Stewart	15,100
1 lot adjoining and fronting on Boulevard, 25.6x94.9. Wm. Hoffman	10,000
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x94.6. Thos. J. Stewart	9,000
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x94. Thos. Stevens	9,200
1 lot n. s. of 81st-st., 93.1 ft. e. of the Boulevard, 25x102.2. Thomas J. Stewart	6,000
1 lot adjoining, 25x102.2. W. W. Wright	5,150
1 lot s. s. of 82d-st., 144 ft. from Boulevard, 25x102. Isaac Meyer	4,050
1 lot adjoining, 25x102.2. Isaac Meyer	3,850
1 lot adjoining, 25x102.2. Isaac Meyer	3,800
2 lots adjoining, each 25x102.2. Isaac Meyer	7,400
1 lot s. e. corner of 82d-st. and 10th-av., 25.8x100. T. W. Davies	5,200
1 lot adjoining and fronting on 10th-av., 25.6x100. T. W. Davies	3,900
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100. John Gibbs	3,800
1 lot adjoining, 25.6x100. John Gibbs	3,600
1 lot s. s. of 82d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x102.2. John Gibbs	3,200
1 lot, n. w. corner of 10th-av. and 82d-st., 25x100. Thomas J. Stewart	5,100
1 lot adjoining and fronting on 10th-av., 25x100. Alfred Goodall	3,600
1 lot adjoining, 25x100. L. Toplitz	3,425
1 lot adjoining, 25x100. Isaac Meyer	3,400
1 lot adjoining, 12.11x100.4. Isaac Meyer	1,775
1 lot, n. s. of 82d-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x120.10. John Gibbs	3,250
1 lot adjoining, 25x122.9. John Gibbs	3,200
2 lots adjoining, each 25x124. John Gibbs	6,200
1 lot, s. s. of 82d-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.2. John Gibbs	3,750
1 lot adjoining, 25x100.2. John Gibbs	3,650
3 lots adjoining, each 25x102.2. Isaac Meyer	10,575
4 lots adjoining, each 25x202.2. Isaac Meyer	13,200

University Medical College.

The Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of New-York, had its annual meeting yesterday evening in the large chapel of the University, Dr. LEAMING presiding. Dr. HENRY S. HEWITT was the orator of the evening. His theme was the inferior position of medical practitioners among cultivated men, and the proper remedy for this evil. He attributed its false position partly to its practice having ranked as a sort of menial occupation during the middle ages, and partly to the antagonism between empiricism and *a priori* systems of thought which arose with the growth of experimental sciences, an antagonism now kept alive only by mutual ig- [illegible] suggested was a reform in medical education. No one should be admitted to a medical school who had not graduated at some college of high repute. The students should be divided into classes, and pursue a course of study running through several years. At the end of three years a license to practice should be granted after a suitable examination. Further study and another examination should advance the "licentiate" to the dignity of a "practitioner," and finally the degree of doctor should be conferred on those only who were fitted to be doctors in the proper sense of the word. He urged that this school should take the initiative in the movement, and predicted for it a career of increased usefulness and prosperity.

The University Medical College is to be moved in September to the new building in Twenty-sixth-street. Its numbers have been steadily increasing since the war, and a class of about one hundred will graduate next week.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. S. S. PURPLE; Vice-Presidents, Dr. James R. Leaming, Dr. Fred. D. Lent, Dr. Solomon L. Latchwell, of North Carolina; Dr. James B. McGrath, of Virginia; Dr. Henry S. Hewitt; Secretary, Dr. H. M. Brush; Treasurer, Dr. C. J. Pardee; Orator for next year, Dr. Leaming.

The War in Cuba—Meeting of Cuban Ladies.

A meeting of Cuban ladies, representing about two hundred Cuban families residing in this City, was held at No. 139 West Twentieth-street, yesterday afternoon. The meeting was called by the following circular:

DAUGHTERS OF CUBA: When the sound of the combat which now shakes the soil of our adored Cuba comes to our ears day by day, filling our hearts with enthusiasm—when the blood of our brothers is poured out on the fields of our native land in its struggle for liberty—shall we, the daughters of Cuba, remain passive, and give only empty sighs and barren wishes for her triumph? No. Let us assemble together and communicate our own enthusiasm to all around us. Let us raise funds to alleviate the wants, the sufferings and agonies of the wounded and dying, and supply the necessary medicines, care and comforts to those in hospitals. Let us take counsel together as sisters that we are, and mutually suggest and devise every means in our power to promote the welfare of our bleeding country and sustain her defenders. Let us, animated with this holy impulse, ever guard and feed the sacred flame now brightly burning on the altar of our country's liberty! You, Señora, are invited to join the grand assembly of Cuba's patriot daughters, and assist in the election by a majority of worthy officers, and also to appoint certain special committees to facilitate the Grand Junta in its noble work.

In pursuance to the above call a large and influential representation was present at the appointed time and place, and after the formality of electing a temporory President and Secretary, the meeting was duly organized. After a few appropriate remarks by the Secretary *pro tem.*, who stated the object of the meeting in earnest and eloquent terms, it was resolved that the assembly should be known as the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas in the City of New-York. On motion of Señorita L. DE PALMA, the Junta thereupon proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result: President, Señora SOLEDAD L. DE CASTELLANOS; Vice-President, Señora CATALINA DE CASTALLAR; Secretary, Señora MERCEDES DE SHERMAN; Treasurer, Señora CONCHA C. DE CASTELLANOS. The above officers were unanimously elected. It was then resolved that the names of the members of the special committees should be withheld for the present from publication.

The Junta then went into Executive Session with closed doors, and afterward adjourned to Thursday.

New-York Medical College for Women.

An entertainment took place last night at the New-York Medical College for Women, No. 187 Second-avenue, for the benefit of the hospital of that institution. The arrangements were under charge of Mrs. SACKETT, the resident trustee, aided by Dr. and Mrs. LOZIER. The programme comprised songs, concerted pieces, tableaux, readings and chemical experiments. The richly ornamented parlors were well filled with guests. Another entertainment for the same purpose will take place next Tuesday, when Prof. BRAINERD will lecture upon the "Life and Genius of Whittier." To judge by the handsome brown-stone edifices in which the College is located, it is in a very thriving condition. The building was occupied by the institution last May, and purchased at a cost of $39,500, part of which was granted by the Legislature, and the balance raised by private subscriptions. Next month a class of twelve ladies will graduate, who will have completed a five years' course.

Strikes in Progress.

The journeymen book and job printers, and the clothing cutters on strike, both held their usual daily meetings yesterday at No. 68 East Broadway and No. 10 Stanton-street, but received no reports regarding the furtheir progress of their respective movements. An arrangement with the employers, however, may speedily be looked for. The master printers no longer object to the scale demanded by the journeymen, but simply refuse to recognize the Typographical Union. The master tailors are fast giving their adherence to the additional wages demanded by the cutters, and in the course of a week, probably, the strike may be closed.

Knickerbocker Association Ball.

The annual masked ball of the Knickerbocker Association came off last night at BROOKES' Assembly Rooms. It was well attended, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit. The Association is a club of young men united together entirely for festive purposes. The Committee of Arrangements last night were Messrs. FRANK VAIL, HENRY C. FARMER and ALBERT J. ALLINGHAM.

Personal.

Gov. Page, of Vermont; Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany; Gen. D. W. C. Baxter, Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Gen. Henry H. Bingham, of the United States Army, and Hon. L. J. Hender, of Hartford, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Mr. Rose, of Montreal, is at the Clarendon. Paymaster Spalding and Lieut.-Commander O'Kane, of the United States Navy, are at the Hoffman House. George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem; Commander Jewell, of the United States Navy, and Gen. O. E. Babcock, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Capt. Delmanzas, of Hong Kong, and Hon. J. C. Paige, of New-Orleans, are at the St. James Hotel.

We remember the ancient house of ISAAC SMITH & Co.—afterward ISAAC SMITH & SONS, and now ISAAC SMITH'S SONS, of No. 405 Broadway—nearly thirty years ago, when it was already in its prime. They have been so long and preëminently identified with the article they manufacture, that we presume a majority of adult Americans at the present day, on hearing their name, would be nearly as certain to think of that article as if the word pronounced had been "Umbrellas." Our advertising columns show that they are maintaining, by progressive energy and enterprise, the prestige gained by two generations of upright dealing and undivided devotion to their specialty.—*Church Union, Jan. 7, 1869.*

Pumping Water.

The best, most economical way of doing this drudgery is by using ERICSSON'S CALORIC PUMP; of late greatly improved and rendered noiseless, it is perfectly safe, DOES NOT GET OUT OF ORDER, and is easily managed by any servant. For ten years past it has been in constant use in many of the finest houses on Murray Hill, and at a large number of country seats, giving *perfect satisfaction*, and thus proving its *durability* and *efficiency*. One always in operation at the office, No. 164 Duane-street.—*New-York Observer.*

A RUMOR.—The rumor that the umbrella Mr. Candle purchased to protect himself from the "storm" he expected upon reaching home came from No. 405 Broadway, is true. The umbrellas from that establishment are such well-known "storm-protectors," no matter from what "quarter" the storms may arise, that many are availing themselves of their PROTECTIVE qualities.—*Advertisement.*

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA FOOD cures Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa and all stomachic, nervous and liver complaints. Copies of 70,000 cures gratis. DU BARRY & Co., No. 163 William-st., New-York, and all chemists. In tins, 1 lb., $1 25, &c.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Colgate & Co.'s

LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach and its weakness; 50 cents per box. Sold by druggists. S. G. WELLING.

Brokaw Brothers' Great Clothing Emporium; gents and boys; wholesale and retail. Opposite Cooper Institute.

All Corns, or Difficulties upon the Feet, successfully treated by Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

Isaac Smith Sons & Co.,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS,
No. 405 Broadway,
Between Walker and Lispenard sts.
Wholesale and retail

[illegible]

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—CLIFFORD.—On Monday, Feb. [illegible], at Church of the Messiah, Boston, by Right Rev. [illegible] Randall, assisted by Rev. Pelham Williams, [illegible] H. BAILEY, of Brooklyn, to IRENE, daughter of [illegible] W. Clifford, Esq.

MEDBERY—MONTROSE.—On Sunday, Feb. [illegible], 1869, by Rev. E. Jewett, HORACE J. MEDBERY to [illegible]CIA W. MONTROSE, both of Ballston Spa, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

BOYD.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 21, 1869, [illegible] JOHN R. BOYD, of consumption, aged 25 years.

His friends and relatives, also the friends and relatives of his father-in-law, Mr. N. G. DuBois, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. N. G. DuBois, No. 176 Washington-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

BULLUS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, CHARLOTTE [illegible] BULLUS, relict of the late Dr. John Bullus, and daughter of the late Col. John Rumsey, of Maryland, in the 89th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CURTIS.—In Rochester, on Tuesday, Feb. 2[illegible], WM. MCINTYRE, youngest son of Wm. V. and Amy McIntyre Curtis, in the 17th year of his age.

Funeral in Rochester on Thursday, 25th inst.

GLOVER.—At his residence, Fairfield, Conn., JOHN GLOVER, aged 75 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 23, ELIZABETH, relict of Henry Martin, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, [illegible] are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, [illegible] av., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MIX.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Friday, Feb. [illegible], WILLIAM H. MIX, of New-York, aged 30 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Company B, 7th Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., and members of the Veteran Association, are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th av. and 28th-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PRYER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 23, GEORGE PRYER, in the 37th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAVAGE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 23, at his residence, No. 321 Henry-st., Brooklyn, CORNELIUS SAVAGE.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

TILTON.—On Monday, Feb. 22, after a brief illness, IDA TILTON.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, E. C. Mooney, No. 301 West 4th-st., corner Bank-st., on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

TODD.—On Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 23, MARY C., wife of Theo. W. Todd, and daughter of Paul A. Curtis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WAIT.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Feb. 22, JOSEPH WAIT, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S
SEA-WEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented and prepared by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for dyspepsia and all other disorders of the digestive organs that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP are sufficient to recommend this tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of consumption; but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The SEA-WEED TONIC possesses all the strengthening properties of iodide of iron, iodide and iodide of potassium; it is also similar in nature to the gastric juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion; and when that fluid is deficient, the Tonic supplies its place. It is the only medicine which can answer this purpose, and consequently it is the only medicine which can cure dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, never fail to aggravate the disease. This must necessarily be the case when corrosive acids and minerals are used to cure indigestion; and such are the remedies which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Sea-weed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs; it is distilled from a vegetable substance which is produced in great abundance on the sea shores; the mode of distillation being similar to that which is used in the manufacture of Jamaica spirits. This Tonic never disagrees with the most delicate stomach. In the early stages of consumption this medicine is generally of great utility, as consumption often begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility, for which Schenck's Sea-weed Tonic is a certain remedy.

Dr. SCHENCK will be professionally at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, the price is $5. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-weed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. A full supply of Dr. Schenck's medicine for sale at all times at his rooms. Also for sale by all druggists and dealers.

Sold also, wholesale and retail, by John F. Henry, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

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A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, cough, stuffing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease flesh is heir to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 52 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, for the week ending 27th inst., will close at this office as follows, viz.: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 11:30 A. M.; on Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows: A and B, 11:45, C and O, 11:30, D and E, 11:15, F and G, 10:50 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

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FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Have in press, and will issue on the 5th of March,
THE ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.
OR,
YEAR BOOK OF FACTS IN SCIENCE AND ART,
FOR 1869.

Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Biology, including Zoölogy, Physiology and Botany—Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Antiquities, &c., together with a list of recent Scientific Publications, Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, &c. Edited by
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PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall, on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 30,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares so held as aforesaid, upon the payment of $25 on each new share, on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain, closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company *at once* whether they elect to take the new stock.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD Co., Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated TROY, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES CURTISS, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN UMBRELLA FRAME CO., NOS. 175, 177 AND 179 HESTER-ST. NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of seven directors, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

A. STEWART BLACK, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NO. 326 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113⅝	113⅞	5-20 Coupon, 67	110⅜	111⅛
Coupon, 1881	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '68	110¾	111⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	110⅜	111	10-40 Regist'd	103⅜	103⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	114⅜	114⅝	10-40 Coupon	109⅜	109⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	111⅜	111⅝	Gold	132⅞	133
5-20 Coupon, '65	112⅝	112¾	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅜	101½
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	110⅜	110⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
HARLEM BANK,
CAPITAL $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 3d-av. and 124th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH,	S. J. HARRIOT,
R. G. ROLSTON,	CYRUS J. LAWRENCE,
J. H. BATES,	J. S. COLBY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN,	WM. B. ASTEN,
J. SPEARS,	B. F. RAYNOR,

ADDISON SMITH, President.

ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,890 3d-av.

MISSOURI BONDS WANTED

At a premium over market rates. Issue of 1852 to Pacific Railroad.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, No. 184 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO. TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 13, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTing, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 19, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made now will draw interest from March 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. SIX PER CENT. on all sums. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW draws interest from MARCH 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from the 1st of March. Six per cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE NOW WILL draw interest from March 1, interest six per cent., free from tax. National Savings Bank, Broadway, corner of 33d-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 13th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

EIGHTEETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 18, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Coal Company, of Alleghany County, Maryland, have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 119 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 27th February to the morning of 11th March.

M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNDERWRITER'S SALE OF FLOUR.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, (postponed from 23d inst. on account of the weather,) at 1½ o'clock P.M., in front of their store, No. 112 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, 2,500 barrels of family flour, of the following brands:

Esperanza, St. Louis XXX., Thomas Extra, Messenger, Wiers, Valley of Genesee, Nutrio, Sunrise, Dundas, Coquette, damaged more or less by the late fire at No. 46 Front-st.

The majority of these packages are stained, while their contents appear uninjured, and well suited for bakers and family use. It will be sold in lots to suit, and is well worthy the attention of those desiring flour for their own consumption.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
Elegant English and American Books,
finely bound and illustrated,
at No. 37 Nassau-st.
THURSDAY, 25th,
Continuation sale of fine books,
at No. 37 Nassau-st.
FRIDAY, 26th, at 10½ o'clock,
at No. 119 Waverley-place,
Elegant Household Furniture.
Particulars to-morrow.
SATURDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock,
Household Furniture at store No. 37 Nassau-st.

DAN. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES NAVY SALE.—BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, (by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. GODON, Commandant Navy-Yard, New-York,) PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

A large quantity of PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

For full particulars call at our office, No. 109 Wall-st., for catalogues. The goods can be seen at any time previous to sale by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 24, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

3,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
500 boxes Valencia Raisins.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 5 East River:
6,671 boxes fresh Sorrento Oranges.
Cargo *Selina Stanford*, from Naples.
At 12½ o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,730 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark *Jesse*, from Palermo.

W. H. VAN WYCK, Auctioneer.

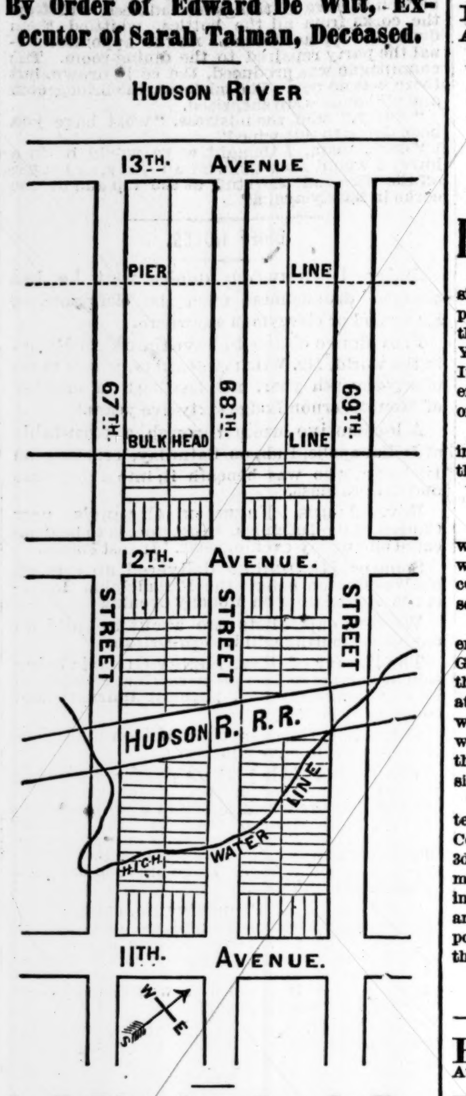
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON LAURENS-ST. AT AUCTION.—W. H. VAN WYCK will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, premises No. 42 Laurens-st., with brick and frame buildings thereon. Lot 25x100. Particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 229 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

Peremptory Sale

By Order of Edward De Witt, Executor of Sarah Talman, Deceased.



A. J. Bleecker Son & Co.,

WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1869,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

150 VALUABLE LOTS,

BULKHEADS AND WATER-FRONTS,
as shown on the above diagram.
ALSO,
THREE VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
situated on the northeast corner of
7TH-AV. AND 58TH-ST.
ALSO,

At 12 o'clock precisely, (immediately preceding the sale of the real estate,) will be sold

20 SHARES OF THE 6TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.,
23 SHARES OF THE 8TH-AV. RAILROAD CO.

With the four bulkhead lots will be sold all the rights of WHARFAGE and CRANEAGE, and also all the right and title to the land under water, extending from the bulkhead line to the westerly line of the 13th-av., acquired by the City under the act of April 12, 1837. The act of April 22, 1868, establishes the exterior bulkhead and pier lines, as shown on the above diagram, but no further grant of the fee will be required from the Corporation when these lines are extended into the river.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale. Balance on 1st April, 1869, or as soon thereafter as the deeds may be ready for delivery. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of C. J. & E. DE WITT, Attorneys for Executor, No. 88 Nassau-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, AUCTIONEER.

THE TALMAN ESTATE.

The residue of
THE TALMAN ESTATE,
under the direction of
EDWARD DE WITT, Esq., Executor,
is to be sold
THIS DAY,
at the Exchange, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

The property consists of RAILROAD STOCK, BULKHEADS, WATER RIGHTS, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, AND 154 LOTS ON 67TH AND 68TH STS., AND ON 11TH AND 12TH AVS.

AN UNLIMITED SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY ON IRVING-PLACE, BEACH, WATER AND EAST 15TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Daniel D. Lord, executor:

IRVING-PLACE—The two four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, Nos. 68 and 70 Irving-place, east side, near 18th-st.; houses each 26x50 feet, with modern improvements. Lots each 26x106.8 feet.

EAST 15TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 135 East 15th-st., north side, near Irving-place; house 25x58 feet; lot 25x103.3

BEACH-ST.—The three-story attic and basement brick house and lot, No. 26 Beach-st., south side, opposite Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot; house 27x50 feet; lot 27x100 feet.

WATER-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 164 Water-st., westerly side, between Fletcher-st. and Burling-slip; store 17.10x74 feet; party-wall south side; lot 17.10x80.3 feet. Possession of all the above May 1, 1869.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years at seven per cent.

Maps of the property can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND JAY STS. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York; sale by order of the executor of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady:

WEST, JAY AND CAROLINE STS.—The valuable lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 197 West-st., southeast corner of Jay-st., running through to Caroline-st., being 29.2 feet front and rear, by 78 feet on Jay-st. and 77.8 feet south side. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 50 WALL-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of the executors of the estate of Geo. Griswold, deceased:

WALL-ST.—The handsome three-story granite building and lot of ground No. 50 Wall-st., on the northerly side, 38 feet 8½ inches easterly from William-st. Lot 49 feet 2 inches front, 48 feet 4 inches rear, by 118 feet 9 inches in depth. Building covers entire lot, is substantially built, and well calculated for offices, for which purpose it is now rented.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 7TH-AV. AND EAST 30TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

7TH-AV.—The four-story and basement brown-stone store and dwelling, 17x40 feet, No. 397 7th-av., east side, between 34th and 35th sts.

EAST 30TH-ST.—The first-class four-story, basement and sub-cellar high-stoop house and lot, No. 336 East 30th-st., south side, between 1st and 2d avs.; house 22.6 x50 feet, with party-walls; in fair order and contains every convenience; lot 22.6x98.9 feet. Possession of both May 1, 1869.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

PUBLISHER'S SALE OF FINE ENGLISH and American Books. Some superbly bound and illustrated. Among the collection will be found Gustave Doré's Works, Milton's "Paradise Lost," Dante's "Inferno," "Baron Munchausen," "Wandering Jew," Dante's "Purgatory," LaFontaine's "Fables," &c., to be sold by R. SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 23d and 24th, at 11 o'clock.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO. WILL SELL at the house No. 320 East 50th-st., on THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 25, at 10½ o'clock, elegant furniture, consisting of tapestry and Brussels carpets, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, wardrobes and other chamber furniture; superb rosewood and black walnut parlor furniture; French plate mirror, handsome bookcase, &c. Also, valuable oil-paintings. Catalogues at salesrooms, Broadway, corner 4th-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., genteel household furniture, bedding, glassware, pianos, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also office desks, tables, &c., at 12 o'clock, by order of trustees; eleven parlor suites, new and second hand, &c.

SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE

AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND
CONTAINING ABOUT

181 LOTS,

ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

The demand for semi-rural residences must be considered not only a prominent characteristic of the present activity in real estate, but is also evidence that the increasing population of the City of New-York will make its suburbs indispensable auxiliaries. It is not doubted that part of Westchester County, embraced by the contemplated sale, will become a part of the great and growing City of New-York.

The great feature of Westchester County at present, in this connection, viewed from a City standpoint, is the

Central-avenue,

which is one of the broadest and finest avenues in the world for the general characteristics of dimensions, locality and the beauty of surrounding and adjoining scenery.

It commences on the northerly side of Harlem River, directly opposite the termination of the 7th-av. Grand Boulevard and 155th-st., and is connected with this City by the Central bridge, which spans the river at that point. The Commissioners of Central Park, when this tract shall be placed under their control, will lay out several streets and avenues, and connect them by bridges with the boulevards on New-York side.

The probable consolidation of this part of Westchester County with New-York City, the popularity of Central-av. as a drive, the proximity of the Harlem and 3d-av. cars, and the proposed underground railroad, make it at once desirable for building purposes or for investment. The location of this property is superb, and a fine view of Central-av. is presented from all points. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers.

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
At 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
will be sold under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee.

No. 100 Mott-st., east side, between Canal and Hester sts.—The valuable lot of land, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

ALSO, NO. 102—The valuable lot of land adjoining the above, with the five-story brick dwelling each on front and rear of lot.

DELANCEY-ST.—No. 116, commencing at the corner of Essex-st., the lot of land, with the five-story brick building and store.

ALSO, No. 118 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building with store.

ALSO, No. 120 Delancey-st., adjoining the above, with a five-story brick building.

ESSEX-ST.—No. 98½, adjoining the Delancey-st. property, on the rear of lot, the three-story and brick basement building.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 100, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 102, adjoining the above, with a three-story brick dwelling.

ALSO, ESSEX-ST.—No. 104, adjoining the above, with two-story brick dwelling with attic and basement.

SECOND-AV.—Commencing at the southwest corner of 13th-st., the valuable lots of land known as Nos. 201, 199 and 197, each with four-story brick dwellings and basements.

ALSO, 109TH-ST.—Four lots of land north side 109th-st., distant 300 feet east from 11th-av.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FOUR WEST END LOTS.
THE ENTIRE BLOCK, BOUNDED BY
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,
9th and 10th avs., 63d and 64th sts.,
and only 800 feet distant from the
CENTRAL PARK,
Will be sold at auction,
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
under the direction of
MESSRS. LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN.

This property, most eligibly located, and on high ground, will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, which said restrictions will also cover the block north of it, thus securing this property for first-class improvements.

TERMS UNUSUALLY LIBERAL, VIZ.:

10 per cent. on day of sale; 20 per cent. on 6th May; balance, 70 per cent., may remain on bond and mortgage for 3 or 5 years. Parties taking title before 6th May will be allowed interest from time of taking deed to 6th May.

PRINTED ABSTRACT OF TITLE FURNISHED FREE OF CHARGE.

The sellers pledge themselves that the sale of this property shall be

OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT,

and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 21ST-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Schureman Halsted, deceased,

THE PLOT OF LAND,

together with the five-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. The building covers the lot, and was erected by the late owner in the most substantial manner for business purposes, with girders and iron columns. It is now fitted as a hotel, with the modern improvements and conveniences, but can at small expense be converted into stores, for which purpose it was erected. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Messrs. Arnold & Constable's new store, of that of Lord & Taylor, the Fifth-avenue, St. Germain, St. James and Albemarle Hotels, Hoffman and Coleman Houses. Lot 48.2 feet on Broadway, 46 feet on the rear, 82 feet on 21st-st., and 96.6 feet on the southerly line.

EAST 21ST-ST.—The plot of land situate on the south side of East 21st-st., adjoining the last described property, on the rear, being 46 feet in width by 92 feet in depth. The stables on the lot are not sold with the property.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE PROPERTY ON MAIDEN-LANE, NASSAU, HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

By order of John G. Merrell, Esq., Executor.

MAIDEN-LANE—Store and lot No. 30, near Nassau-st.

NASSAU-ST.—Store and lot No. 53, near Maiden-lane.

HUDSON-ST.—House and lot No. 110, near Franklin-st.

GREENWICH-ST.—House and lot No. 105, between Rector and Thames sts.

Map at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE MARBLE-FRONT STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Falconer, deceased:

BROADWAY.—The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the easterly side of Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston sts., and known as No. 626. The basement and first story are the full depth of the lot; the second story about 90 feet, and the third story from 40 to 50 feet deep; lot 25x103 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER HOBOKEN-ST., COLLINS HOTEL.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot of land, with the brick building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of West and Hoboken sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, 44x80 feet. Possession May 1, 1869.

Maps at office of auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 120 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS,
FORGED NUTS,
For strength and finish unequaled.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, FIXTURES and good-will of a hosiery and gentlemen's furnishing store; one of the oldest and most favorably known in the City; a fine chance for a business man with some capital. Address M. E. G., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

DRUGS.—WANTED, A COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged man as buyer for one of our large wholesale City houses; to the right party an interest in the concern will be offered. Address, with references, MORPHINE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

$20,000. CAPITAL WILL SECURE a one-fourth active interest in an established blast furnace business in successful operation; orders for three months ahead at a high price. Address IRON, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN a manufacturing business in this City; great inducements for an active business man. Apply to C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A FIRST-CLASS profitable business on Broadway; moderate capital required; references exchanged. Apply at Hotel Union Rooms, No. 544 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALONZO DUTCH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES S. UTLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN M. FREEBORN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT B. HANCOCK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 24, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE GOTTHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Gottheimer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1869.

f24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. SHAW, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph S. Shaw, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f10-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW W. GILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew W. Gill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1869.

f17-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM I. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William I. Townsend, resident in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York. f10-1aw3wW

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CHAPMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Chapman, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1869.

f10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITENACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 16th of January, 1869.

f10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. PAINE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James L. Paine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869.

f17-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE H. CRICHTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George H. Crichton, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,038.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK C. MOIES, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank C. Moies, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ARNOLD HUNGERBUHLER and JOHN A. LINHERR.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third general meetings of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register Jan. 29, 1869, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 2,075.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JAMES JOHNSTON, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Johnston, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated Jersey City, Feb. 16, 1869.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. MACNAIR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas A. Macnair, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 9th day of February, 1869.

f10-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH TAMARO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,005.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph Tamaro, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of February, 1869.

f24-1aw3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC W. WINN, a bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 21st day of January, 1869.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac W. Winn, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of January, A. D., 1869.

I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

f10-1aw3wW* No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS S. GIBBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis S. Gibbs, of the late firms Leduc & Gibbs and S. Whited & Co., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., N. Y. f24-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of Georgia.—In the matter of JAMES A. FILLINGIM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 170.—The said bankrupt having petitioned the Court for a discharge from all his debts provable under the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867, notice is hereby given to all persons interested to appear on the 10th day of March, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Frank S. Hesseltine, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at the office of A. Hood, in Cuthbert, Ga., and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted.—Dated at Savannah, Ga., this 12th day of February, 1869. JAMES McPHERSON, Clerk.

FEB. 17, 1869.

NO. 2,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WARREN P. CRANDALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Warren P. Crandall, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1869, at 12 o'clock M., before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, Jan. 29, 1869, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,

f17-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES M. CROMELIEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, s. s.: At the City of New-York, the 23d day of February, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of James M. Cromelien, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

f24-1aw3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 2,052.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KONIGSBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Konigsberg, of the City of New-York, and County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, 1869.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,

f24-1aw3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, bankrupt.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States."

FEB. 24, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH TAMARO, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph Tamaro, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Feb. 23, 1869. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

f24-1aw3wW*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls—one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other as first-class laundress; best recommendation from last employer. Call or address A. JACKSON, No. 639 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; is well recommended. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, a situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of the dining-room and silver; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has the very best of City references; three years in her last place. Apply at No. 111 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and assist in the care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 42 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as professed cook in a private family; can give the best City references; has no objection to going to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, the washing of a family or gentlemen; all plain and small cloths 75 cents per dozen; will go out by the day. Call on Mrs. McCANN, No. 124 3d-av., near 14th-st., rear house.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as a good plain cook; also to do the housework of a small family; good references. Call at No. 514 East 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as seamstress; has no objections to mind a grown child or wait on a lady; best of reference given. Call at No. 219 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class seamstress in a private family; would take charge of one or two children. Call at No. 118 Chrystie-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; no washing done; excellent reference. Call at No. 265 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl with City reference, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH PERSON, TO DO washing at her own house; can do French fluting. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' maid; understands dressing hair and sewing; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 320 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SETTLED woman as seamstress; no objection to attend to grown children; understands invalid nursing thoroughly. Call at New-York Hotel, Room No. 189.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, and assist in washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK. CALL at No. 40 East 32d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A place in a private family. Call or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; two years' reference. Can be seen at her present employer's. For further particulars inquire at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; also young girls and those lately landed; City and country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED, FIRST-class waitress, a situation in a private family; she is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; or would do chamberwork and sewing; is capable of taking either capacity; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; would assist in the care of children; has good City reference. Call at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT English young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as chambermaid and waitress; would do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 358 3d-av., between 27th and 28th sts., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or laundress. Apply at No. 26 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; best of reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, the washing of a few gentlemen. Call at No. 217 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; best of City reference. Apply at No. 245 East 39th-st.

A THOROUGH, COMPETENT WOMAN desires a situation in a public institution; has had considerable experience; can give the highest testimonials. Address ASSISTANT MATRON, No. 817 North 8th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A FARMER, WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, a situation as farmer, or would work a good farm on shares; best of reference given. Call for three days between 12 and 2 P. M., on C. W., New-England Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st., or address C. W., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS PRACTICAL farmer or superintendent; a Scotchman; married, no family; of long experience in stock and agriculture; capable of taking the whole charge of a gentleman's place, garden included, if required; must be a first-class place. Address HUNTLY, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman with family, who is a first-class coachman, and understands care and management of all kinds of stock, farming and plain gardening; has ten years' reference from his present employer. Address GEORGE, Box No. 362 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a Scotch Protestant man; understands gardening in all its branches and the general management of a gentleman's place; wife and one child; has good reference. Address L. P., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as house servant, footman, assistant gardener, or any position where he can be useful; can give satisfactory reference. Inquire of S. B. HALLIDAY, No. 155 Worth-st., from 10 until 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, (Swiss,) 20 years of age; would like to take an engagement to travel with a gentleman to Europe; is willing and obliging. Address L. M., Box No. 102, Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A YOUNG man, (Swiss,) to take a small place with a private family; to take the care of a small vegetable garden; also the care of horses and cows, and is willing to work. Address T. K., Box No. 204 Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man with a small family, who understands green-house, flower and vegetable gardening; has good reference from his last place for upward of four years. Address J. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single reliable man; understands making of gentlemen's places, green-houses, graperies, vegetables; sober, honest; good City recommendations. Address W. H., No. 201 Fulton-st., seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, by a Frenchman; best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, M. G., care of H. Graple, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as gardener; understands the care of horses and cows perfectly well, and is a good driver if required; has two years' reference by his last employer. Address J., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands his business, and can come highly recommended from his present employer. Apply or address private stable, No. 35 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED young man, a situation as gardener; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended in every respect. Call or address J. N. D., care of Alfred Bridgeman, seedsman, &c., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an Englishman, single man, who thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address W. W. W., No. 864 Broadway, or Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for this week.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as first-class vegetable gardener; the best of reference given; last employer can be seen. Address T. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who thoroughly understands the care of fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address J. H., Box 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a competent man with the best City reference. Apply at No. 5 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WAITER, A SITUATION in a private family; he can give City references. Apply for ten days at No. 183 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG MAN, A SPLENDID PENMAN, having studied law about a year, would like to enter a good law office. Address M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR English Protestant woman, to take charge of a child and sew and make herself generally useful in a small family; no one need apply except with unexceptionable references as to faithfulness and honesty. Apply at No. 22 East 30th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN or German woman to do plain cooking; one who is neat, cleanly and honest can find a good home and kind treatment, with liberal wages. Address A. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, stating where they can be seen.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE FIRST-class ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers; American, English, Irish, Scotch, German. Situations ready at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERT ADVERTISING canvasser for a first-class Medium. Remunerative employment guaranteed to a gentleman who can furnish unexceptionable references as to habits and ability. Address, with references, X. Y. Z., Box No. 839 New-York Post Office.

PRINTERS.—COPIES OF THE NEW SCALE of prices adopted by the employers, (in many respects more liberal than the "Union" scale,) can be obtained at No. 174 Fulton-st. Good compositors (not members of any combination) may hear of good situations by applying to JOHN F. BALDWIN, as above.

PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE good compositors on good work; prices according to the Employers' scale; also, a proof-reader; must be a practical printer. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

WANTED—THREE COOKS, TWO SEAMSTRESSES, two chambermaids, one laundress; Protestants. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., before 12 o'clock Wednesday.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a good seamstress and is willing to assist as chambermaid; good references as to character required. Apply from 10 to 12 M. at No. 75 5th-av.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; THE MAN as farmer and the wife as first-class cook; 25 miles from the City. Address, with references, wages expected, &c., Box No. 4,865 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A retail hardware and house-furnishing goods store. Address, stating references and expectations, &c., A. X., Station D.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, TO assist with washing and chamberwork; good recommendation required. At No. 24 West 37th-st.

BOY WANTED.—A STOUT BOY TO sweep, run of errands and make himself generally useful. Apply at store No. 104 William-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WITH City reference, as child's nurse and seamstress, at No. 141 West 43d-st.

COOK WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 20 EAST 17th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

CUBA	Feb. 24	RUSSIA	Mar. 17
JAVA	Mar. 3	CHINA	Mar. 24
AUSTRALASIAN	Mar. 10	CUBA	Mar. 31

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$80
Cabin to Paris..........$145
No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE	DAURE	SATURDAY, Mar. 20
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, April 3

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	Feb. 25	TRIPOLI	Mar. 11
TARIFA	Mar. 4	PALMYRA	Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA (new)	Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO	March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA	March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN	Mar. 17.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

INDIA	Feb. 27	BRITANNIA	Mar. 20
CALEDONIA	Mar. 6	COLUMBIA	Mar. 27
IOWA	Mar. 13	EUROPA	April 3

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, FORBES, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	$15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.

A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving March 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, 23d inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau	Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE	Mar. 4
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE	Mar. 11

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS	March 10
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN	March 30

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
QUAKER CITY,
Capt. ELLIS,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RIDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail March 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTHERN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Cotton plantation lying between the Tennessee River and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, fronting on both, consisting of 2,800 acres, 1,200 cleared, ⅓ of which is rented for $6,000, the remainder can be let at same prices. Improvements first-class, consisting of large framed dwelling, all necessary outhouses, 3 double and 35 single cabins (brick chimneys.) Heavily-framed gin-house, three-story, capacity 300 bales seed cotton, new 70-saw gin, granaries, stables, mule sheds, mill-houses, and fences in splendid condition; large orchard, selected fruits; excellent water in abundance, also fine water power; location healthy and beautiful. Will be sold at a bargain, or exchanged for real estate in this City or vicinity. Satisfactory reasons for selling.
Address Post Office Box No. 5,295.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEfield, Conn., a large double house, fifty feet front, Mansard roof, piazza all around, fine shade trees, with twelve acres of land, in the centre of the village.

Also, an Elizabethan cottage, with four acres of land. This cottage is of recent construction and with modern improvements.

The village of Ridgefield is considered by many one of the most beautiful in New-England. It is situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, and possesses all the advantages of more inland places in the purity of the atmosphere and dryness of the climate. The heat is tempered by a cold breeze, consequent upon its elevated position.

Its contiguity to New-York offers great advantages to persons desiring a pleasant Summer residence.

Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AT WEST HAVEN, CONN.—A VERY DEsirable country estate for sale. A spacious Swiss cottage, oak frame, with modern improvements, recently put in first-rate order, at large expense. Barn, ice-house, carriage-house, hennery, &c., 12 acres of land, a large part of which is planted with the choicest varieties of pears, apples, grapes, and many other fruits, in full bearing; near good schools and church; 3½ miles from New-Haven, 1½ from the Sound and five minutes' walk from West Haven Depot.

A charming, complete, healthy COUNTRY HOME, at a very moderate price. Apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., Real Estate Brokers, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y., and No. 21 City Exchange, Boston; or I. MERVIN & SON, No. 27 Chapel-st., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water, at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.

Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—Situated on Manhasset Bay, a fine farm of seventy acres, in a fine state of cultivation; has a fine water front; house and outbuildings large and commodious and well supplied with spring water, situated 100 feet above tide water; plenty of shade and fruit; about one hour from City by cars or boat, six times daily. Apply to WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence containing thirteen large rooms; city water in and gas throughout; with more than three lots of land; less than three minutes' walk from the Erie Depot in Paterson, N. J.; with or without furniture; possession given when required. Address Box No. 235 Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION ON the Morris and Essex Railroad, twenty-four miles from New-York. Country seats, farms, building sites and lots near depot for sale. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, or EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

HOUSE FOR SALE, NEWARK, N. J.—No. 68 High-st., corner of Spruce; 12 minutes' walk from Chestnut-st. station; house in perfect order; 19 rooms; lot 100x200 feet; view unsurpassed for beauty. Apply on premises or at Room No. 16, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York. Terms liberal.
S. S. TIFFANY.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—Hotel for sale, furnished or unfurnished. This is a good stand, and is doing a paying business. It is offered in consequence of the death of the proprietor. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or of SIMEON SIMMONS, Executor, No. 8 Ferry-st.

A DAIRY FARM FOR SALE OR EXchange, one of the best in the State. With splendid buildings, fine orchards, &c., complete. Will take boots, shoes, dry goods, groceries, or real estate in or near New-York. Address D., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M., for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER, SATURDAY, Feb. 27
CORTES, NELSON..........SATURDAY, March 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON CLINTON-AV., FOR THREE years, a stone front house, handsomely furnished, on the east side, fourth house south of Myrtle-av., containing fourteen rooms, including six lots, coach-house and chamber, and stables on the rear on Hamilton-st.; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, for permits.

TO LET—IN FLUSHING, A HANDSOME two-story attic and basement French roof house, 13 rooms, marble mantels, furnace, gas, water, dumb-waiter, &c.; superior location, flowering shrubbery, fruit trees, grapes, berries, &c.; time, one hour to Chambers-st., thirty minutes to 34th-st. Ferry. Rent $800. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 306 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A NEAT country seat, with about four acres in garden and lawn; ice-house, gardens, cottage, &c.; location beautiful; rent $1,500. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Office of Brooklyn Ins. Co.

A.—DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—NO. 325 East 41st-st., near 2d-av.; stone front, three stories, high basement, all improvements, in good order. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only; is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, and handsomely furnished. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSES TO LET.—Five large and substantially-built storehouses, on the corner of Water and Clinton sts., only one short block from the East River, and suitable for any business requiring room or weight; rent, $15,000 per annum, for three or five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE 26x85, five-story, basement and cellar, finished in best manner; new; possession May 1; No. 27 Great Jones-st. Apply between 12 and 4, to A. BRAITEAU & CO., No. 24 Bond-st., where plans can be seen.

TO LEASE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, three large stores communicating, and fronting on South-st. and river, at Gouverneur-slip, along with six lots adjoining. Apply to HENRY BERGH, No. 696 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORE NO. 308 Broadway, three-story brick. Apply to VALENTINE G. HALL, Executor, No. 37 Fulton-st., up stairs, over Fulton Bank.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 43x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, A SUITE of offices well adapted for a society. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Three splendid stores near Broome-st. Apply to H. BLUNT, Room No. 2.

TO LET—LARGE AND COMMODIOUS rooms in the building of the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, No. 124 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO MAKE A permanent arrangement with a respectable private family for three or four unfurnished rooms, with full board for himself, wife, three children under 8 years of age, and a nurse. Location is immaterial so long as it is respectable and terms reasonable. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address B. C. D., Box No. 413 New-York Post Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, to gentlemen only, without meals, or breakfast if desired, at No. 108 West 12th-st., near 6th-av. No moving in May.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY Park.—A large and nicely furnished room on second floor to let, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with or without board.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

A FEW MECHANICS CAN BE ACCOMmodated with good board; also man and wife, at the old-established boarding-house, No. 396 East 10th-st. No moving in May.

NO. 11 EAST 18TH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room on third floor, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a small room connecting, with good board.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—We wish to let there handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE NEIGHborhood of 36th-st. and Madison-av. would rent a second floor and single room; references required. Address J. G. WINTER, Station F.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, furnished, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

AT NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished, overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful large parlor, bedroom attached; full board.

NO. 23 WASHINGTON-PLACE.—TO let, with first-class board, three single rooms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

$32.000.—WANTED, THREE-STORY brown stone house; first-class location. Address G., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

MILLINERY.

SATIN BONNETS, NEW STYLES, Tostee Hats, Silk Bonnets, Ladies' Hats and Vails; also Spring Bonnets, Bridal Bonnets, Children's Hats, Mourning Bonnets and Vails. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY
FOR SALE AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 25,
BY
MULLER, WILKINS & CO.
ARCHITECTURAL IRON FRONT STORE,
NO. 75 MURRAY-ST.

FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE—The property known as Nos. 25 and 27 West 26th-st., near Broadway, 50x98.9; three-story high-stoop, and will rent till May next, (prefer sale); $85,000; one-half bond and mortgage,
OR
the property is to rent for $10,000 per annum for three years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD
FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st. and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 218 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FIVE HARLEM LOTS,
SEVENTY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS LOTS,
and plots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Also, valuable water fronts on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE BY A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.—West 57th-st., between 5th and 6th, 6th and 7th avs.
East 57th-st., between Madison and 4th, Lexington and 4th avs.
East 46th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.
West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.
West 58th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
5th-av. and Madison-av. lots, eligible locations.
West 125th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
West 121st-st., near 8th-av.
West 121st and 122d sts., near 10th-av.

THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS is called to referee's sale, THIS DAY, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by J. McGUIRE, auctioneer, of first-class five-story, No. 665 3d-av. The building is in good order, with gas and water on every floor, and on the best part of the avenue. Sale positive.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LARGE PROPERTY in 14th-st., west of Broadway; very suitable for show-rooms for piano-fortes and many other purposes, lot being 25x112 feet; 50 per cent. of purchase money can remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

FOR SALE—IN 38TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 55 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front high-stoop house, No. 124 Lexington-av., between 28th and 29th sts. The house has all the modern improvements, and is replete with every convenience. Apply to G. W. CANDEE, No. 80 Reade-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND ATTIC frame house in 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; lot 25x100, with all improvements. Inquire of ROBERT C. BROWN, No. 66 East Broadway, or A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, 50X100 feet, together with the houses thereon, Nos. 109 and 111 Mulberry-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

SIXTEEN LOTS—WHOLE FRONT OF 9TH-av., 76th to 77th-st., with four lots in rear on each street, for sale at $120,000; 25 per cent. cash, balance bond and mortgage, 3 years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 9 Gramercy Park, for sale; good order; all improvements. Pays 15 per cent., net, on investment. Apply only to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., real estate brokers, No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY Nos. 292 and 294 Broome-st., northwest corner Eldridge-st., 50x100. DICKINSON & CARTER, No. 56 Wall-st., basement.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots Nos. 243 and 245 Centre-st.; 42.2 feet front by about 64.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession if desired; very pretty, and in perfect order. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., one of the most complete houses of the size ever offered in the market. Apply to owner on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH basement brick house on 29th-st., near 6th-av., 21.3x40, and extension; lot full depth; in beautiful order; $22,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, 440 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A COMMODIOUS ENGLISH basement house on 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 18x45; lot full depth; $15,000. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 440 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place; size, 22x46; lot 95. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 42D-ST., MODERN three-story high-stoop brown-stone house at low price of $12,500. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 492 and 494 Water-st., near Rutger-st.; 50 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

A FULL-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale on 23d-st., near 6th-av., in good order; easy terms; possession May 1. SAML. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, Office Brooklyn Ins. Co.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROSPECT PARK,
BROOKLYN.

A block of 30 lots, fronting Prospect Park and on 9th-av., probably the highest and best ground fronting any part of the park, (near the Litchfield mansion.) The location is not surpassed, probably not equaled, on any portion of the Brooklyn or New-York Central Park. Price asked, $10,000 per lot; to be sold as an entirety.

ALSO,
The entire front on 6th-av. and thirty-one street lots; lots on 5th and 6th sts., Brooklyn, between 5th and 6th avs. To be sold in one plot at $2,000 each. This property, both on the Park and on 5th and 6th sts. and 6th-av., is among the very best in Brooklyn, and is recommended to investors for a speedy rise. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FREE RIDES! FREE RIDES!

Over the Brooklyn railroads to all who will make a particular examination of the 250 splendid lots in the DURYEA FARM at East New-York, to be sold absolutely at auction without regard to limit or price by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, March 1, at the Exchange. Such an opportunity to purchase has not been afforded before—it may not occur again. A person will be on the ground daily to show the property. Maps and tickets are now ready at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-street, Brooklyn.

THE BEST SITUATION IN BROOKLYN
FOR A
PALATIAL TEA STORE.

The magnificent lot on the SOUTHEAST CORNER of FULTON and VANDERBILT AVS., having a front of 40 feet on the Great Thoroughfare,
BROOKLYN'S BROADWAY,
Will be sold at auction by
JOHNSON & MILLER,
at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at the "Exchange,"

Together with fifty others on Fulton-av., without limit or reservation. Terms very easy.

A gentleman who made a particular examination of the splendid corner lot above-described, remarked to a friend, "This is the best situation in Brooklyn, to locate
A GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY."

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—$15,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling—22x35, with extension, 18x16, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; neighborhood unquestionably first-class. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE IN Henry-st., near Degraw; house is three stories, in perfect order, with ceiled and cemented cellar, and all conveniences; lot 21x88.6; furniture best kind, rosewood, satin, brocatel, reps, &c.; price, $15,000; a large part on mortgage. Apply at No. 31 Broadway, Room No. 19.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ATLANTIC Dock stores, Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE, WAGON, SLEIGH AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse young, sound and kind; 15¾ hands high; $200; wagon, coupe rockaway, shifting front, $100. Apply at No. 195 South 1st-st., near 8th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, warranted sound, kind; broken to single and double harness; six years old; price $2,500. Ask for RAY, private stable No. 215 West 41st-st.

FOR SALE—SIX OR SEVEN HORSES, from four to six years old; a lady or boy may ride or drive them; they will show for themselves. Apply at stable corner of 72d-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CURTAINED carriage. Can be seen at No. 143 East 31st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Has been in use for a short time.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, WAGON AND harness. No. 79 Pitt-st.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

R. H. R. H. DRY GOODS MACY.
R. H. AND MACY.
R. H. FANCY GOODS, MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. MACY.
R. H. AT POPULAR PRICES. MACY.
R. H. 14th-st. and 6th-av. MACY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

102D REPRESENTATION OF OFFENBACH'S
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
THIS EVENING,
THE 102D REPRESENTATION IN NEW-YORK
of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
THE GREATEST OPERATIC TRIUMPH
YET ACHIEVED IN AMERICA.

With Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Gueretti, Carrier, Beckers, Gabel, Bourgein, Petit, Goby, Mussey, Genot.
TO-MORROW—GENEVIEVE.
SATURDAY, at 1, MATINEE.
In preparation, LA VIE PARISIENNE.

FRIDAY, BENEFIT of MME. ROSE-BELL, which benefit will consist of GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, and, for the first time in French, second act of GUILLAUME TELL. Rose-Bell, Mathilde; Carriere, Arnold; Chopin, Guillaume; Beckers, Walte.

General admission, $1; orchestra seats, reserved, $1 50; seats in private boxes, $2; proscenium boxes, $15; family circle, 30 cents. After 9½ o'clock, half price.

In Hartford, THURSDAY, March 4—Genevieve.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

MATINEE—GENEVIEVE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
which will be performed with the same great cast and splendor of mise en scene as in the evening.

On the Matinee, admission to all parts of the house $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats in private box, $1 50. Proscenium, $2.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO
ABOUT NOTHING.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss C. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.

The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
MUSIC, SCENERY AND DRESSES ALL NEW.

Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."

This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," is in preparation.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

FOURTH WEEK AND DECIDED TRIUMPH
OF THE GREAT BURLESQUE,
PLUTO. PLUTO. PLUTO.

Unequivocally transcendent in point of Artistic Elegance, Mirth-provoking Dialogues, Magnificent Wardrobe, Superb Scenery and Transformation.

The charming ALICE DUNNING as ORPHEUS, whose superior and attractive abilities have won for her the title of THE QUEEN OF BURLESQUE.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE NEW BURLESQUE,
THE HORSE MARINES.

Continued success of HARRY RAYNOR; O'REARDON; the new pantomime of THE YOUNG RECRUIT; the great ballet; MARIE BONFANTI, &c.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Reserved Orchestra Circle	25 cents extra.
Reserved Balcony Circle	25 cents extra.
Reserved Orchestra Chairs	50 cents extra.

Seats secured at the box office
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

PURIM BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1869.

Invitations may be obtained of the following directors of the Purim Association:
SOL. B. SOLOMON, President, No. 659 Broadway;
JACOB S. ISAACS, Vice-President, No. 520 Broadway, up stairs;
CHAS. C. ALLEN, Treasurer, No. 6 Broad-st.;
SOL. WEILL, No. 15 White-st.;
LEOPOLD REISS, No. 404 Broadway;
SIMON SCHAFER, No. 8 Broad-st.;
JOSEPH KOCH, County Clerk's Office;
SOL. MOSES, No. 343 Broadway;
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Secretary, 243 Broadway.

In announcing their Eighth Annual Fancy Dress Ball, the Directors of the Purim Association would state that the same care, which has in former years been exercised in its management, will this year be exerted, not only in providing for the entertainment of guests on the night of the ball, but in issuing cards of admission only to parties known or properly introduced to the members. They would call attention to the following

REGULATIONS,
which will be strictly enforced:

1. No one will be admitted on the floor unless in fancy dress. 2. All masks must be lifted at the door before entering, and removed at midnight. 3. No return checks will be issued. 4. No admission into the building after 12 o'clock.

The music is under the direction of F. J. EBEN.

VELOCIPEDES—AMUSEMENTS.

JERSEY CITY SKATING RINK.
TO LEASE.

Sealed proposals will be received for the lease of the Jersey City Skating Rink, from March 1 to Nov. 1; size 90x200 feet; the best building in the State for a velocipede school, amusements, &c.; building reserved for religious services on Sabbath, and no liquors allowed to be sold on the premises. Proposals to be directed to JAMES GOPSILL, President Trustees, with names of securities until Feb. 28.

LECTURES.

MR. J. B. GOUGH

Will deliver his lecture on "Facts and Fiction," at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, March 4, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

Tickets may be procured at W. Palmer's, Bible House Book Room, No. 200 Mulberry-st., N. Tibbals', No. 37 Park-row, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

A GREAT REDUCTION, THIS WEEK only; Full Commercial Course, time unlimited, $30, reduced from $60. Private instruction in penmanship at all hours, day and evening. Pupils may enter THIS WEEK at half prices. College, No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Fifty-sixth semi-annual term opens March 4, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY IN REDUCED CIRcumstances desires a situation in New-York as a companion to a lady, or as a matron at a church institution. Address E. S., 123d-st., Harlem, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals,
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,
London.
JAMES M. SANDERSON,
Formerly of New-York,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Fourth week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
MISS MARY McVICKER, MISS FANNY MORANT,
MR. MARK SMITH, MR. D. W. WALLER,
and MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with an excellent cast.
ON SATURDAY, FEB. 27,
THE SECOND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Commencing at 1 o'clock.
MR. BOOTH AS ROMEO.
SATURDAY EVENING,
The eminent tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
will appear for the second time in New-York in Mr. James Schönberg's adaptation of Brachvogel's romantic tragedy, in five acts, of
NARCISSE,
THE VAGRANT.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next to Fifth-avenue Hotel.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the preesent bill,
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND,
and the popular Burlesque of
POCAHONTAS,
BOTH GREETED BY CROWDED HOUSES
WITH UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.

In rehearsal a grand SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL, which will be produced with new SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and an UNRIVALED CAST.

Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WAVERLEY THEATRE,

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor..........G. T. REEDER.
Lessees and Managers..........MORRIS & WALL.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING
THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE,
and the following Charming Artistes:
Miss ELISE HOLT,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
And Misses WILLIAMS and EMMA BELL.
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD COLEMAN,
C. T. PARSLOE, JR., Mr. BELVIL RYAN,
Mr. HARRY WALL, Mr. T. E. MORRIS, &c., &c.
Miss BETTY RIGL, Miss EMILY RIGL,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Byron's Burlesque of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
OR,
LA GRAND DOCTRESS,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIGL
in a favorite Pas de Deux.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. ZAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day at 9 A. M.
Seats secured three days in advance. Matinee every SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY; AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8.
Engagement of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
LAST WEEK OF THE TWO BURLESQES,
FRA DIAVOLO
AND THE
FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
EVERY EVENING,
In which the beautiful young artist,
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
Will appear.

At 2 o'clock the great burlesque hit of the season, IXION, and the unequaled MORLACCHI TROUPE, in the beautiful fantastical ballet entitled
THE WIZARD, OR ILLUSION.

Admission to Matinee—Dress circle and parquette, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; reserved seats in orchestra and balcony chairs, 50 cents extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Yielding to the solicitations of many patrons, the management announce the production on MONDAY, March 1, of Tom Taylor's great moral drama of the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Mr. Florence in his great speciality of ROBERT BRIERLY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.
The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
whose novel and extraordinary feats have created
A SENSATION WITHOUT PARALLEL,
will appear in their
ENTIRELY NEW PERFORMANCE
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA,
entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE OF
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
will appear in a magnificent display of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

THIRD MUSICAL SOIREE
OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
FOR SEASON 1868-1869.
AT THE
CONSERVATORY HALL, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,
Corner 14th-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1869, at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.

Grand concert for the benefit of Little FLORENCE REYNOLDS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, 1869, assisted by the following artists: Miss Maria Brainerd, soprano; Mr. Severini, tenor; Mr. Ignatz Pollak, baritone; Mr. Maylath, pianist; Mr. Edward Hoffman, pianist; Dr. Clare W. Beames, conductor. Tickets, $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & RUTGERS have dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by GRANVILLE B. SMITH, who is authorized to sign in liquidation.
GRANVILLE B. SMITH,
FEB. 1, 1869. CHARLES J. RUTGERS.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BEtween G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL has expired by limitation on the 1st day of February, 1869. The business will be continued by G. W. SNEDEN, and he will sign in liquidation.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
J. W. ALLEN, } Commissioners of
J. W. BROWN, } Taxes and
C. M. DEPEW. } Assessments.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1869.

THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIAtion are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late associate, WILLIAM H. MIX, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th-av. and 28th-st., at 1 o'clock.
By order. W. R. VERMILYE, Colonel.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

A CARD.—I, THE UNDERSIGNED, WISH to caution my friends and the public against a purported real estate lottery, signed A. A. Dalton & Co., as I am in no way connected with said lottery, my copartnership having ceased with that firm in November, 1868, at the time of the sale of the Dey-st. House.
JOSEPH MANEGIN, Springfield, Mass.,
Late Proprietor of Dey-st. House.

WANTED—GOODS TO SELL ON COMMISsion, by a Pittsburg, Penn., house, with ample storage room, large city acquaintance, and represented by travelers through Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia; first-class references and security if required. Address Box No. 1,328 Pittsburg, Penn.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained; desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free.
M. HOUSE, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CEMETERY LOTS, HANDsomely located in Cypress Hill Cemetery, section 5; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 336 Greenwich-st.
MORGAN.

FIVE HUNDRED BBLS. FRESH California flour, bakers' extra, *via* Isthmus, for sale in lots to suit. WILSON, MORROW & CHAMBERLIN, No. 45 Murray-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK
THIS (Wednesday,) EVENING, Feb. 24, ERNANI.
Only night of Verdi's grand opera,
ERNANI.
Debut of the new baritone,
SIG. GIOVANNI REINA,
(From La Scala, Milan,)
together with
MISS STATES, SIGS. BOETTI and ANTONUCCI.
FRIDAY, FEB. 26—LAGRANGE NIGHT,
Only time of
LA FAVORITA.
SATURDAY, AT 1 P. M., GRAND MATINEE.
STAR OF THE NORTH.
MONDAY, MARCH 1,
FAUST.
First appearance this season of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Seats can now be secured for the above performances at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BAL D'OPERA, EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) FEB. 25.
BELISARIO.
Seats can be secured at No. 114 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
387th to 395th TIME OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
SECOND VOLUME,
WITH ITS VOLUMINOUS NOVELTIES.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. | The Incomparable | GEO. L. FOX.
PANTALOON, (a friend and a brother,) C. K. FOX.
UNPARALLED POPULARITY
OF ALL THE NEW FEATURES.
FOX'S GIANT POLICEMAN,
ON HIS ROUNDS (of applause) NIGHTLY.
THE MATCHLESS SANGALI
IN HER BEWITCHING DANCES.
COSTA'S NEW AND PICTURESQUE BALLETS,
THE DAZZLING TRANSFORMATION.
SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL, IRRESISTIBLE.
Fourth week of the triumphant engagement of the
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE,
in the fairy spectacular extravaganza of the
FORTY THIEVES, FORTY THIEVES.
NEW SCENERY, ELEGANT COSTUMES,
A CORPS DE BALLET OF SIXTY LADIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Grand success of the Great Combination.
The distinguished English Tragedian,
Mr. NEIL WARNER.
MR. AND MISS BUCHANAN.
HAMLET on TUESDAY.
OTHELLO on WEDNESDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE, MLLE. ZOE.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.
MLLE. ZOE IN SIX CHARACTERS.
SATURDAY, ONLY ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Mlle. MARIETTA ZANFRETTI, the wonderful female athlete, on the tight rope.
Great hit of the
MEDAL OF DEATH, OR THE SAVAGE OF THE DESOLATE ISLAND.
VARIETIES. ONE OF THE BOYS.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS! ANOTHER NOVELTY!
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
Will produce on MONDAY EVENING the New Burlesque of THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES,
Or, "TIS SWEET FOR OUR COUNTRY TO DYE."
In all their Characteristic Songs and Dances, by SIX HEALTHY BLONDES and FOUR PERSIAN YOUTHS WITH TINY FEET.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. THE HIGH-TONED FAMILY. THE LUCKY NUMBER. GENDARMES. The Warblers from 472. Happy Couple. Shylock, or the Merchant of Chatham-st.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America* and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 3 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

"EASTER BELLS CHIME THE DAY."—An EASTER CAROL, composed by H. P. Danks. Price 10 cents. Liberal discount to Sunday Schools. Published by WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, warerooms and factory 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY,
NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture and have constantly on hand for sale, Weigh Lock, Railroad Track, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Warehouse and every variety of smaller scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location which belong to the
SAMPSON COMBINATION.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts, until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 13, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES HARRISON,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.
Dated FEB. 16, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
GEORGE T. PATTERSON,
ALONZO TRUESDELL,
GEORGE KINZER,
WILLIAM McCAFFIL,
BENJ. F. SHAFFER,
Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.
DATED Feb. 15, 1869.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

$1.000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. By his Invigorator, lost manhood restored.

ALL UNFORTUNATES, FROM WHATever cause, should consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. EVANS, 116 Chatham-st. Dr. Evans' are the only medicines that do not drive the disease in the blood.

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EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP MAIN.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen Feb. 6, and Southampton, Feb. 9, arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices, the salient features of which are printed below, are later by two days than those already at hand.

The Marquis of Anglesey died on Feb. 6, at Beaudesert, his seat near Lichfield. The deceased nobleman was the eldest son of Field-Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, who died in 1854, and who had been elevated to the marquisate for his distinguished military services in the Peninsula and Waterloo, by his first wife CAROLINE ELIZABETH VILLIERS, third daughter of GEORGE, fourth Earl of Jersey. The late peer was born in July, 1797, and had been married three times—first, to ELEANOR, second daughter of the late Col. JOHN and Lady CHARLOTTE CAMPBELL, who died in July, 1828; secondly, in August, 1833, HENRIETTA, fourth daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir CHARLES and Lady HARRIET BAGOT; and thirdly, in 1860, the daughter of Mr. G. BURNAND, who survives him.

The Paris *Journal Official* of Feb. 6 contains a decree which will be universally indorsed. The reader will remember the noble conduct of the Captain, Surgeon and Chief Engineer, as well as the crew of the *Pereire*, the splendid transatlantic steamer, which, but for their intrepidity and perfect seamanship, would have been lost with all her passengers, a few days since. The Emperor has conferred the rank of Officer of the Legion d'Honneur upon M. ALPHONSE DUCHESNE, the Captain, and that of Chevalier on ARTHUR GREY, the Surgeon, and LEROUX, the Chief Engineer. The passengers had unanimously signed a petition to the Emperor testifying to their gratitude and admiration for the heroic conduct of these three officers.

Marshal VAILLANT is to resign his functions, or his sinecure, as Minister of the Imperial Household of the Emperor NAPOLEON. A curious story is afloat as to the cause of the resignation. It is said that the Archbishop of Paris paid a visit to the Marshal at an hour when the latter was in undress. The Marshal excused his toilet on the plea of not having expected the visit, and the conversation which ensued took a religious turn, during the course of which Marshal VAILLANT remarked, "Your Eminence is joking"—*vous plaisantez*. It is to be concluded that Archbishops are not supposed to joke, inasmuch as Monseigneur, highly offended, took his leave, and reported the Marshal's unguarded remark to the Empress.

M. MANET, a well-known French lithographer, has been refused the authorization of publishing a print of the execution of MAXIMILIAN. Those who have seen this work of art were puzzled to ascertain the cause of this severe measure; however, on close investigation, the uniform worn by the firing party was observed to bear a singular resemblance to that of the French Chasseurs de Vincennes.

The papers announce that the Pontifical Government has taken measures to provide each soldier in its pay with a Remington gun by March 15. These weapons will doubtless receive the Papal benediction, in order to insure the murderous effect (on Italian subjects) of each bullet.

The *New Prussian Gdzette* of Feb 5 says: "According to a communication made to the Prussian Cabinet by one of the great Governments desirous of peace, the life of Count DE BISMARCK has been again menaced by the hand of an assassin. A student, born in Hanover, had been, it was declared, named as being charged with the execution of the attempt. This news, although alarming, does not surprise us, for after the malevolent statements, abuse and calumny lavished on Prussia by the Guelph and Republican organs in Germany and abroad, there cannot be any great wonder felt if a fanatical hand should be armed to commit a work of hatred or vengeance."

THE CROWN OF SPAIN.

Another Reputed Manifesto from Ex-Queen Isabella.

A document called the Manifesto of Queen ISABELLA has appeared in Paris, and is to this effect:

"Spaniards! Since my infancy, and because you desired it, I have been the national symbol of your rights and your liberties. Men whom I have loaded with benefits when they appeared before me as your friends and your defenders, all at once pretended, after having a hundred times sworn the contrary, that my dynasty was an insurmountable obstacle to your happiness, to the glory of our country, to the extension of its moral and material interests. My heart told me that they lied, but I never would undeceive you at the cost of civil war. I preferred leaving them to dispose, without obstacle and without control, of the power by which they were to make you more happy, more glorious and richer. God is my witness that if they had obtained that result I would have blessed them from my place of exile, in spite of their ingratitude to myself, happy to sacrifice my son to you, and to remain to weep alone far from my country. Five months have now passed away. Are you happier; are you richer; are you more glorious? Your best and poorest blood has reddened the pavements of Cadiz and Malaga. Your honor has been flung at the feet of all Princes, who put by with disdain the Crown to which we added the new jewel of Tetuan; and your fortune is diminished by all the gold which is divided before your eyes. Our precious and dear Cuba is on the point of being given up to the foreigners who have acquired it; and our navy, whose guns thundered but yesterday in the Pacific, is become the humbled guard of your brethren crowded in the holds of our ships. The tolerance of which my soul had drawn the secret from yours was enlarging gradually before us the horizons which faith had opened to us. Fanaticism has been roused by the gratuitous insults offered to the servants of our God; and, as the tabernacles of our churches possess great value, they have laid their hands even on our chalices, in order to prepare their inventory and their sale. What are the political principles that have been promulgated? Spain has lost in the European concert the rank of sixth Great Power which we together had gained for her. Let but some great event occur now in the world and we shall be excluded from a common action. Our noble country, toward which the eyes of the world once turned when a question of honor was to be settled, is now become the theatre of scandalous traffic. People suppose you are to be sold because some have sold themselves; but I well know that you are still the inheritors of the chivalrous honor of the Cid. Commerce and industry are dead. Civil war, with its horrors, is imminent; and, as there is no keystone to your social edifice, every one sees that it must fall upon you. While embracing my children I think of yours, and I kneel and pray to Heaven to raise up some one to save you, even were he to bind on his brow the diadem which I hold from my ancestors. But, alas! the salvation of nations can only result from the application of defined principles; and when genius is wanting the symbol alone may be efficacious; but it is not around a symbol that an unsettled nation can be reconstituted. That truth dictates to me my duty; it makes me persist more than ever in the firm resolve to remain your Sovereign. The calamities which have fallen upon me on the throne must be to you a sure guarantee that if I resolve not to descend from it it is only because I desire to fulfill the duties which God has imposed upon me, and because my whole life should be devoted to you. Let us concert together to restore to Spain peace, fortune and glory. Let us put aside without anger the incapable men who have deluded you. I ask of you to pardon them as a proof of the good they have done me in giving you an opportunity of avowing that it is not I who was an obstacle to your happiness. The reactions will never be sanguinary where my heart can intervene, where your will, expressed by unrestricted suffrages, shall indicate the disinterested men who are to assist me in healing the wounds of our country. Let us together resume, but henceforth enlightened as to persons, the work of regeneration, of tolerance, and, above all, of liberty, of which I am the symbol. Let us prepare an era of glory and prosperity for your children, whom my ALFONSO learns from me each day to cherish more and more. What has passed is but a dream. Let us awake from it without even remembering that Spanish men have been found to solicit from the foreigner the exercise of an influence which my ancestors accustomed you to exercise all over the world. I speak to you at once as the heiress of PELAYO, of ISABELLA the Catholic, of CHARLES V., and of CHARLES III., but, above all, as the chosen of your hearts; as the woman whom you have habituated to suffer with your sufferings, to feel pride with your pride, to be strong with your strength. I am wholly yours; and with my son in my arms I come to restore what has been taken from you—repose, fortune, power and the supremacy of your faith."

FRANCE.

A Parisian Scandal—Love, Jealousy and Alleged Attempt to Murder.

Paris (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the Morning Herald.

BALZAC, EUGENE SUE, ALEXANDRE DUMAS, *pere et fils*, and on your side of the water Mrs. WOOD, Miss BRADDON, and all the tribe of sensation novelists, are very clever people indeed; but they may cudgel their brains from sunrise to sunset before they can hit on romances more tragic, absurd, and improbable than are going on from day to day in this fair city of King HAUSSMANN'S. Here is a story which the town is talking of. It is not very moral, but as an illustration of Parisian manners and customs I cannot well pass it *sub silentio*. Count Z—— has for a long time formed a *liaison* with the Duchess DE B——, a married woman separated from her husband. They were very anxious to get married, and as divorce does not exist in this moral country, the Count determined to get rid of the wronged husband. Dueling was not to be thought of, the Duke being fully aware of the infamy of his wife, and being, moreover, far too sensible a man to oblige her paramour by making himself a target for his bullet. So the Count determined to poison the Duke, and kill him so suddenly and so dexterously as to prevent any suspicion being entertained. He took a medical student into his confidence, and the worthy pair devised a plan by which the deadliest of poisons was to be artfully contained in peppermint lozenges, which were to be offered to the Duke at the *bal masqué* by a woman in a domino. She was to be instructed to approach him and offer him one of the *bonbons* (not an unusual thing at the opera balls) and disappear and lose herself in the crowd as soon as he conveyed it to his lips. Fortunately for the Duke the Count selected as his instrument a well-known *demi-monde* celebrity, who fancied that this administration of *bonbons* concealed something more than a practical joke. The Count actually offered her 20,000 francs for seducing the Duke into swallowing the "fatal drop." The courtezan assented, and an appointment was made at her house for the next day to give her the box of peppermint. She communicated with the Police, who arrested the Count and the medical student in her drawing-room. The box of prepared lozenges was found in the Count's pocket, and were on analysis found to contain prussic acid. The would-be assassins are now at Mazas, and their trial will probably come on in April. I have heard the names of both Count and Duke, but must reserve them until the truth of this story is established. What, for instance, if this paragon of the *demi-monde* were to have had a spite against Count Z——, and invented the whole story? However that may be, Paris believes in its truth, and one of the minor papers, while, of course, expressing detestation of the crime, accounts for it by the violence of the Count's passion for the Duchess, and his moral repugnance for adultery. Scandal is so much the order of the day that there are papers here—well-written papers, dear papers, sold at 6d.—published weekly, and which contain stories which remind one of Trimalcion's supper. Petronius has many representatives in the *petite presse*, but as yet the Second Empire lacks a Juvenal.

HARVARD CLUB DINNER.

Large Assemblage of Alumni of Harvard College—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Ellis, Rev. Dr. Adams and Others.

The third annual dinner of the Harvard Club of the City of New-York took place at Delmonico's last evening. The chair was taken by Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Club, having on his right William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rev. F. A. Farley, and on the left Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Dr. George B. Ellis, Professor in the Divinity School at Harvard, Rev. Dr. Osgood, Dr. John O. Stone, Prof. Nathan Hale, Union College, Schenectady; Gen. Francis E. Barlow, Dr. E. B. Dalton, Joseph H. Choate, Hon. Chas. A. Dana, James C. Carter, George S. Hastings, &c. There were about one hundred gentlemen present.

The dinner was in DELMONICO's usual elegant style. Grace was said by Rev. F. A. FARLEY. On the removal of the cloth,

The President congratulated the members of the Club on this auspicious meeting. It was forty years ago last July since he was fortunate enough to matriculate at Harvard College, at the age of 14 years. It was well known that in Boston no boy dared to be born except a physician educated at Harvard had assisted in ushering him into the world; that no child dared to be baptized except by a clergyman a graduate of Harvard; and all the wisest and best men of Boston society were educated at the neighboring university. The men who gave dignity and value to Boston society all proceeded out of the loins of Harvard College. And if Boston had not since became too much diluted, she would understand how much her own real dignity depended on a most generous endowment and support of the College. He then passed in review many of the college incidents which had occurred since the period he referred to, and in conclusion said he seriously believed there is nothing which can be manufactured on any plan not having its roots in the past, which compares with that springing out of the roots of old Harvard. The toast, however, to which he had to ask their attention was the President of the United States. Yesterday was the birthday of WASHINGTON. If it was true that the King never dies, much more was it true that the President never dies. And when we toast the President, we toast all who have gone before and all who shall be hereafter.

The toast was drunk with applause, the band playing "Hail Columbia."

The next toast was

"*Our Alma Mater.* Born in the day of little things, she has kept steady pace with the advancing greatness of the country; and will forever spread abroad with liberal hands the blessings of peace and good fellowship, sound learning and generous culture."

Rev. Dr. ELLIS responded to this sentiment. He passed a glowing tribute to the memory of the late President of Harvard, JARED SPARKES, and alluded to his varied learning and researches in the history of the thirteen original colonies.

The College ode, composed by HORATIO ALGER, of Boston, was then sung. This was followed by the toasts of the President of the College and the Overseers.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, in acknowledging the last, mentioned various anecdotes in regard to former officers of the College. At the time their manners seemed austere and their discipline harsh; but those mountains which, near at hand, seemed so jagged and dark, now they have receded into the distance appeared beautiful and venerable in outline. Let all of them unite in doing something for old Harvard, and if ever they made a will, give something to their *Optuna Mater*, though it may be but a single dollar. Let their sentiment be old Harvard in life and in death.

Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON responded to the toast of the College Faculty. He earnestly advocated the system of college fellowships, which would afford opportunity for the development of a high degree of learning in this country, and make American culture the rival of that of Germany or France.

The Chairman read a letter from JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, excusing his absence on the ground of its being his fiftieth birthday, an occasion when his friends desired to present their congratulations to him at his own home. The health of Mr. LOWELL was drunk with great applause.

The next toast was:

"*Our American Poets.*"

God sent his singers upon Earth,
Who sing of sadness and of mirth,
That they may teach the hearts of men
And turn them back to Heaven again.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT responded as follows: "I feel myself peculiarly honored in being called up to speak in behalf of the poets of America. Yet in truth they need no one to speak for them. They speak for themselves, or rather their works speak for them. There are those among them who utter a voice which is heard in every region where the English language is understood, and who will address generations yet to come, until that noble form of human speech shall take its place among the dead languages. Some of the most renowned and worthily renowned of all of these—the majority, perhaps, of our most famous poets—are nurselings of Harvard. I think the fount of Castaly or of Hippocrene, or the Pierian Spring, or some other of those fountains, a draught from which is said to impart poetic inspirations, must flow into Charles River. But it is not only those who were trained at Harvard that have experienced her kindness. Will the company allow me to refer to an incident in my own literary career? It was almost half a century since—namely, in 1821—that I, although not a son of Harvard, was invited by the Phi Beta Kappa Society of that institution to deliver the anniversary poem. I wrote it; went to Cambridge and delivered it. I was received there by several gentlemen educated at Harvard with a kindness which I shall never forget. They insisted that what I had written should appear in print, and before I left the place on my return to Berkshire they had got out for me a small thin volume containing several things of mine which have been the most favorably received by my countrymen. Shall I name these friends of mine, your brethren? RICHARD H. DANA, the born-poet; Judge PHILLIPS, author of the excellent treatise on Insurance; EDMUND DANA, a man of infinite humor and large reading; WASHINGTON ALLSTON, poet and artist, the man of noble presence and fascinating conversation, the works of whose pencil are radiant with a divine beauty, which makes the beholder think of those of RAPHAEL; EDWARD T. CHANNING, the eloquent lecturer, from whom many at this board have learned to apply to every kind of literary merit the rules of a judicious criticism. Judge PHILLIPS commended my little book to the public in the *North American Review*. Thus did these kind sons of Harvard launch my little bark on the literary ocean, and invoke for it a favorable breeze. There may be some egotism in this, but I hope there is also some gratitude. Mr. President and gentlemen, let me say here that I do not like to hear the institution which reckons among her children so many of our best poets, an institution which has been the source of so much fire and enthusiasm, called Old Harvard, even as a term of affection and veneration. There is none of the frost of age in her veins. We are not old while we are yet in the midst of our growth; we are not old while we are rising in stature, and while we feel our muscles growing fuller and firmer, and the frame advancing to the perfection of maturity. Tried by this rule, Harvard is still young. We call this a young country. Harvard is no older than the country. Two hundred and fifty years are but the young days of such an institution. The origin of the two great Universities of England lies in the shadow of the middle ages. Mr. President, it is Young Harvard—Harvard without a wrinkle on her brow or a silver hair on her temples; there is no trace of decay or decline of vigor, such as mark the arrival of old age; she stretches forth no palsied hand over her children to bless them when she sends them forth into the world to do their part in the various spheres of activity open to them in this country. Mother as she is, she will yet reach a loftier stature and nobler proportions. May she live a thousand years, and when that great cycle of years is ended, may the beginning of the next thousand find her like the sublime Madonna of RAPHAEL in the Dresden Gallery, in the early period of her matronly beauty, a sample of the perfection and dignity of womanhood, both in form and in feature—the pride of her country and the glory of those who have been trained by her to usefulness."

The toast of the Clergy was responded to by Rev. Dr. ADAMS.

These toasts were followed by "The Dane Law School," "The Medical School of Hartford University," "The Harvard Club of the City of New-York," (responded to by JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.,) "The Press," "The Army and Navy," and other toasts, and the company separated at a late hour.

BIBLE REVISION.

Public Meeting in Pierrepont-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Armitage, Rev. Dr. Conant, Rev. Dr. Hodge and Others.

A public meeting on behalf of the faithful translation of the Sacred Scriptures in all languages, was held in the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, President of the American Bible Union, conducted the exercises. Rev. Dr. HODGE read a portion of Scripture, and Rev. Dr. SARLES offered the opening prayer.

Rev. W. W. HAMMOND, pastor of the church, was the first speaker. He said that the work of the Bible Union was not a revolutionary one, but merely a movement in accordance with the wants of the time. The King James version had been produced under like circumstances, to meet the wants of the time when it was given to the world. The speaker alluded to the discovery by TISCHINDORF, the German theologian, of certain manuscript on Mount Sinai, and the valuable light which that MSS. had thrown on the translation of the Bible. He then proceeded to answer several objections which many entertained against the work of the Bible Union. Some did not like it because the expressions brought out by the revision ran across the accustomed phrases of the King James revision. He was sure the people of this age did not want to use obsolete expressions, such as were to be found in the old version. The Bible, above all other books, ought to have no ambiguities of language. In the King James version there were omissions which were important, and there was much which ought to have been omitted—it was not a pure copy of the "truth in Jesus." True, there might be enough in the old version to save the people, but people wanted more than that which merely saved them. He concluded with a defence of the consistency and philosophy of the enterprise of the Bible Union, and claimed that when success shall have crowned its efforts, then the world would, as it had in other matters, praise the work and unite in rejoicing for the consummation and the triumph of the cause of truth.

Rev. Dr. HODGE said that the guarantee of success for the work was in the fact that it was the cause of God, and that should be enough. He believed that God intended in that organization to conserve and subserve His work of grace and love among the souls of men. He had, at the beginning of the Union's work, his doubts about its rectitude. Such had been his reverence for the old version, that he regarded any attempt to purge it of faults, or change it at all, as sacrilege. He felt very much as the singer of the old popular song "Woodman spare that tree, touch not a single bough," must have felt about that tree, until he reflected upon the fact that Christ did not speak to his disciples in the English language; that God had not spoken to his prophets of old in English, and he concluded that it was of importance to get as near to the original language as possible, so as to obtain from God's own mouth the words he spoke, and what he meant by those words. The speaker related some interesting instances of conversion through the instrumentality of the revised version. He did not expect to get anything new by the revision, but he did expect to see the things that are new and old in a clearer, better light.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE said that his daughter had recently been on a visit to a Professor of Greek in a Protestant Episcopal College in this State, and found him not at all informed upon the work of the Bible Union. On hearing this fact the speaker packed up copies of all their books and sent it to the doubting Professor, and since then the recipient had sent a letter, now on file at the rooms of the Bible Union, in which he said he had taken the liberty of laying the books alluded to on the Greek class-room table, and they were consulted daily by every student and himself, and that he was profoundly ashamed of the ignorance he had betrayed as to the scope of the work of the Union.

Rev. Dr. SARLES related his experience from the beginning of the Bible Union movement. First he opposed it, but was forced after reflection to accept the work for the sake of the good it must do. He then reviewed several objections which were commonly offered to the work.

Rev. Dr. THOMAS C. CONANT, one of the translators engaged in the revision of the Scriptures, was the next speaker. He said that he had selected for his subject some instances of the power of language as displayed in the book of Proverbs. He had no conception of the grandeur of that book until he came to study it for the purposes of revision, and he believed that when it was given to the world in its revised form mankind would be astonished at the variety, the adaptation and the depth of the poetry of the Proverbs. The learned Doctor then proceeded to read and compare a number of passages from the old version and the new revision, and was listened to with the most enwrapt attention.

Rev. Dr. WYCKOFF, being called upon, said he thought that was the point at which the meeting should stop. He, however, related an anecdote which brought out the difference between the words damnation and condemnation, as found in I. Corinthians, chapter xi.

In answer to a question Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE said the Bible Union was not a sectarian body. Any person could be a member by subscribing to the constitution of the Union, and on these terms the Archbishop of New-York, (Roman Catholic,) or the Bishop of Brooklyn, might become members. The idea was to give, as far as possible, a thorough reflex of the Greek and Hebrew original Scriptures in the English language. He believed that at the time of the former revision the English language contained only about 80,000 words; now, however, it had 100,000 words, besides which there was now a more extended knowledge of Greek, and therefore it was right and natural that the people of this age should look to the advanced scholarship of the time for a better acquaintance with the Word of God.

A number of questions which had been submitted to Dr. CONANT were postponed for answer until another meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

Gen. Slocum on the Military Lessons Taught by the War.

Gen. H. W. SLOCUM, Congressman elect from the Third District, delivered a lecture before the Long Island Historical Society, in the chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, last evening, his subject being "The Military Lessons Taught by the War." He reviewed a number of the circumstances of the war from the battle of Bull Run down to its close, and alluded to the qualifications of Generals and other officers upon whose conduct depended success or failure on the part of our army, and then drew several deductions, among which was the importance of concert of action by the armies. In this the telegraph and signal corps were of great practical value. The speedy construction of railroads to facilitate the movements of our army, and the destruction of the same instrumentalities for the enemy, was reduced to a science. After long experience the command of the armies was given to Gen. GRANT on a proper military basis; he was to be untrammeled by the interference of civilians unversed in military tact and unacquainted with the facts as seen on the field. The Press in its military relations had proved to be a curse, while at home its operations had proved to be a great benefit. The value of regular and experienced officers was fully demonstrated. The disbanding of veteran regiments for the purpose of giving place to new organizations was an unquestionable folly. The lecture was listened to with the closest attention, and at its close a vote of thanks was moved to the lecturer by Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, seconded by Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, and unanimously adopted.

The Eighth Annual Purim Ball.

At sundown to-morrow the Israelites throughout the world will commence the celebration of the Feast of Purim, commemorating, as there is scarcely reason to inform the reader, the overthrowal of the plans of Haman for the destruction of the Jews. While the festival has long been observed by special services in the synagogues, it is only within a few years that its semi-public recognition by a masked and fancy-dress reunion on a grand scale has been effected. The approaching Purim ball will take place at the Academy of Music on to-morrow evening. It will be given as heretofore under the auspices of the Purim Association. The features of the affair and the character of the attendance will not differ materially from those of previous gatherings. The Academy of Music will be superbly decorated, fresh and fanciful costumes will be numerous, and the guests will include all the prominent Jewish citizens of New-York, and most pleasure-seekers of the better class. That the last-named portion of society will alone be represented Thursday night is certain, as stringent measures have been taken to exclude all objectionable characters. A delightful ball may, therefore, be confidently anticipated.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JAMES WILSON, THOMAS SMITH, JAMES ROBINSON, WM. LYON, JAMES WILSON, JAMES HARRIS, THOS. MCCORMICK, the gang of burglars whose arrest in the Fourth Ward, on Monday evening, has already been noticed in the TIMES, were yesterday arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, for examination. The charge against the prisoners was that they had entered BERNHOLD BERMAN's hosiery store, at No. 20 Catharine-street, and stolen $460 worth of goods, which they were dividing in the tenement-house No. 132 Mott-street, when surprised and arrested by the officers. The entire gang were fully committed for trial, in default of $2,000 bail each, and in order that the Grand Jury might take speedy action on the case, the papers were sent to the office of the District-Attorney for examination. They will, no doubt, be tried before the end of the week.

Officer GAVICAN, of the Fourteenth Ward, arraigned DELIA MCCORMICK, of No. 149 West Thirty-third-street, before Justice HOGAN yesterday at the Tombs, on a charge of larceny. It appears that the accused, who is a young woman of considerable personal attractions, met one DAVID FAY, on the 15th of last October, at No. 85 East Houston-street, FAY being under the influence of liquor at the time. He began counting out $350 in bank bills on the table, when DELIA snatched the money and escaped with the plunder. The reason she escaped arrest so long was that she left the City for a time. The Magistrate held the prisoner for examination, as the necessary witnesses were not present.

"Irish Bulls" was the theme of an amusing paper read by Mr. WM. ANDERSON, (a well-known member of the City Press,) last evening at the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. In his introductory observations he spoke of the embarrassment he felt by the apprehension that the amiable and industrious Mr. BERGH might be present to convey him to the temple of justice in the Tombs for attempting to crowd a large number of bulls into a paper package. The lecturer then showed from the constitution of the mind that the humorous faculty should be furnished with aliment, and proceeded to "exhibit" a few of the ten thousand blunders in action and bulls in speech perpetrated by his countrymen, which were the more appreciable because recited with the native brogue. This was the closing lecture of a very successful course of free lectures delivered every two weeks during the season. Rev. Dr. HALL and a number of equally distinguished clergymen lectured in the course, and it is gratifying to know that the efforts of the lecturers have been highly appreciated by the young men of the western part of the City.

Prof. R. P. HAMILTON gave an exhibition of his talents as a horse tamer, Monday afternoon, in a tent erected on a vacant lot, corner of Thirteenth-street and Fourth-avenue. A very vicious animal was speedily rendered as tractable by him as if it had been under the hands of RAREY.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the three-story building No. 13 Downing-street, occupied by RYDER & GELSHON as a carriage factory. The firm sustained a loss of $2,000; insured for $2,800. The premises are owned by Mr. PARMEN, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured.

A row occurred on Monday night at No. 367 Pearl-street, when JOHN KELLY, a 'longshoreman, was stabbed in the hip by MICHAEL CARROLL. The wound is not a dangerous one. Yesterday morning a quarrel ensued between DENNIS MALONEY, aged 13, of No. 9 Dover-street, and another boy, named JACK KERRIGAN, of No. 344 Water-street. KERRIGAN stabbed his opponent in the left breast, and was arrested.

PATRICK BOYLE, a seaman, was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH for the theft of a case of Irish linens, valued at $800, which was stolen on the 19th inst., from Pier No 45 North River. As three pieces of linen, which were identified as a portion of the contents of the case, were found in possession of BOYLE, he was committed for trial.

JOHN MCQUADE, of No. 347 Tenth-avenue, being arraigned yesterday before Justice LEDWITH, pleaded guilty to stealing a horse valued at $150, from ANN ROURKE, No. 557 West Thirty-second-street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

ADRIANE JANES, aged 70, a resident of Westchester County, fell yesterday while getting from a stage in Broadway, and sustained severe injuries. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

An unknown sailor, aged 19, entered the Fourth Ward Station-house last night with his mouth so swollen in consequence of a beating received at the hands of a shipmate that he could not speak. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

At 10 o'clock a fire occurred in the basement of the premises No. 233 Broadway, occupied by GEO. SHALT as a restaurant, who sustained a damage of $5,000; insured for $6,500 in the Liverpool and London and Globe Company. The first floor is occupied by the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad as a ticket and freight office. Loss $1,500; insured. The upper floors were not damaged. The building No. 234 was also slightly damaged by the flames. The first floor is occupied by WHITE, WHITMAN & CO., and the second floor by BAILEY & CO., silver platers. The building No. 233 is damaged to the extent of $2,000, owned by a Mr. GRAHAM.

Yesterday afternoon DANIEL CRANE, a laborer, aged 26, and residing at No. 500 West-street, was instantly killed at the brewery, No. 673 Washington-street. His clothing being entangled in an iron shaft, he was dashed against the ceiling. The remains were removed to the late residence of the deceased, and the Coroner notified.

Brooklyn.

The employes of the Union Ferry Company met at the Wall-street Ferry yesterday afternoon and organized themselves into the "Union Ferrymen's Mutual Benevolent Association," for the relief of members during sickness. One hundred and twenty-nine names were enrolled, the initiation fee being $1, and the monthly fee fifty cents. The following officers were elected: President, L. B. SMITH; Recording Secretary, WRIGHT LEWIS; Financial Secretary, S. C. STRINGHAM; Treasurer, WM. NEWELL; Trustees, CHAS. J. CARSON, WM. WHITE, H. ENGLISH, DANIEL JARVIS and WM. NYE

Rev. Dr. HOFFMAN has tendered his resignation to the Nestry of Grace Church, on the Heights, to take effect on the 1st of April, and it has been accepted. Dr. HOFFMAN has been advised by his physician to leave Brooklyn, and he therefore accepts the call of the Vestry of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

From the annual report of the Brooklyn Institute it appears 282 books were added to the library last year; there are now 11,000 volumes in the library; the number of free readers of the library is 502; the whole number of readers is 910, an increase of over 400 during the past year; the number of scholars in the landscape and figure drawing class this present Winter has been 98, and the average attendance 50; the number of scholars in the architectural and mechanical drawing class has been 28, and the average attendance 15. The directors call upon the public for help. They ask the people of Brooklyn, who have done so much to establish institutions for the amusement and instruction of the mercantile and higher classes, to do something to enable them to extend similar benefits to the masses.

At an early hour yesterday morning a two-story frame stable, owned by DANIEL CARROL, and located in the rear of No. 76 Union-avenue, E. D., took fire, and in a few moments the whole concern, which included five horses, was destroyed. The horses and harness burned were valued at $1,025, and were not insured. The building, valued at $400, was insured for $200 in the Niagara Insurance Company of New-York.

The Commissioners for the paving with Belgian pavement of Fulton-avenue, from Fulton-street to Bedford-avenue; Livingston-street, from Clinton-street to Flatbush-avenue, and Hansom-place, from Atlantic to Flatbush avenues, met yesterday and resolved to request the Common Council, forthwith, to fix assessment districts for the said improvement.

New-Jersey.

The Hoboken City Council held a meeting on Monday evening, at which they adopted a resolution authorizing their Representative in the Legislature to present a bill amending the City Charter by inserting the following provisions: For the increase of the salary of the City Recorder from $800 to $1,000; of the Street Commissioner from $600 to $1,000; of the Collector of Taxes from $500 to $800. Provision is also made to appropriate a sum not exceeding $10,000 for the fitting up of a City Hall; for raising $1,500 to purchase lands on the Coster estate for a public school-house; for $10,000 for the erection of buildings for Engine Company No. 3, and for the Association of Exempt Firemen; also, to raise $40,000 for the improvement of public squares, upon bonds payable in twenty years. The proposed amended Charter also authorizes the City Treasurer to transfer to other parties declarations of sales of taxes for water rents and assessments; and it also dissolves the Drainage Commission and vests the control of all further improvements in the Mayor and Common Council.

One of the public squares of Hoboken has until recently contained within its limits a Methodist church which has been for several years in litigation. It was seized by the Sheriff on Monday night, and the keys delivered to the Corporation Attorney. The Common Council has, however, granted its use to the congregation, with the understanding that it shall be removed on the 1st of June next.

The Jersey City Skating Rink, which has proved a failure as a financial speculation, the weather and the nature of the ground on which it is located having prevented the formation of a clear field of ice, will soon be turned into a velocipede riding school. The flooring will be immediately relaid for this purpose.

The body of a man, whose name is unknown, was found, mangled and cut in two parts, upon the New-Jersey Railroad, near East Newark, at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The body was removed to East Newark, where a jury was impaneled. From the statement of a woman, who claimed to be his wife, and who was found in an insensible condition near the spot where the body was found, it appears that both had become intoxicated with liquor; and it is therefore supposed that he was lying stupefied upon the track when he was run over by the train.

Rev. CLARENCE EDDY will be installed this evening pastor of the Church at Woodside.

Ex-Gov. OLDEN, President of the New-Jersey Monument Association, was reëlected yesterday at Trenton.

The robbers who have for the past few months operated so successfully in New-York, seem to have partially transferred the scene of their operations to New-Jersey. Early on Monday morning Mr. MASON's picture frame establishment in Newark was broken open by burglars, but nothing valuable was found therein. They next effected an entrance into the adjoining jewelry store, from which they carried away property to the value of $300. This is the third time within the past three months the jewelry store has been robbed.

A colored man named "STEVE," who boasts that he is a member of a gang composed of fifteen skillful thieves, was captured a few days since in a barn near Newark, and committed to jail, on suspicion of having been engaged in the robbery of the ticket-office in Watsessing depot, on the Bloomfield Railroad, on Thursday night. He was discovered by two citizens in a place where stolen property had been found a short time previously.

A number of citizens of Clinton Township assembled at Irvington on Saturday last, to discuss the project for annexing the larger part of the town to the City of Newark. After much discussion a number of resolutions were adopted, to the effect that it would be "an act of injustice on the part of the Legislature to transfer us to a government which we do not desire, from which we have no new benefits to expect, and in which we can only expect an increase of taxation." A committee was appointed to proceed to Trenton for the purpose of opposing the Annexation bill.

In the Newark Court of Quarter Sessions, THOMAS DOLAN, DENNIS ROURKE and THOMAS GORMAN were convicted of stealing boots from a store in Orange, and sentenced to the County Jail for three months; PAULINE ENGEL, for stealing clothing from the office of WM. TAYLOR, in Newark, two months in the County Jail; PATRICK CONLEY, indecent assault upon ANN MCSHEA, ten days in the County Jail; MICHAEL LITTLE, assault and battery upon Officer WIEDENMEYER, fined $25; ZACHARY S. ROSS, assault and battery, fined $10.

The General Term of the Supreme Court was opened at Trenton yesterday, Judges BEASLEY, DEPUE, BEADLE and DALRYMPLE on the bench. The first case taken up was that of CHILD *vs.* The Central Railroad Company, in which the right of the Company to widen their track to 100 feet, after having originally established and run their road with less, will be tested. The Branch Court was opened by Judges VREDENBURG, WOODHULL and VAN SICKLE.

THOMAS WHALEN and JAMES O'BRIEN were arrested by the Bergen City Police yesterday, charged with burglary. They resisted, and one of them was shot and slightly wounded. They were both committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23—1 P. M.

Consols 93⅜ for money and 93⅜@93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 78⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 24⅛; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 23—1 P. M.

The Cotton market continues active. Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12½d. The sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 15,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard is dull. Pork is quiet.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23—1 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Refined Petroleum is easier but not quotably lower.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Cotton opens at 139f. ₱ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 140f. for Low Middlings afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 23—2 P. M.

TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 20th inst., since the last report, have been 29,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is firm but unchanged. Corn, 32s. ₱ quarter for old mixed Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅜ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78⅞. Stocks steady; Erie, 24⅛; Illinois, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 23—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12d.@12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12½d. The sales of the day have footed up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 42s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Tallow, 45s. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 30s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard afloat.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Petroleum is dull at 57¼f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Bourse steady; Rentes, 71f. 55c.

HAVRE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Cotton closed buoyant both on spot and to arrive; Tres Ordinaire on spot, 140f.; Low Middling to arrive, 143f.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

United States Bonds closed firmer and higher; Five-twenties, 82⅜@82½.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23—Evening.

SUGAR closed firm at a further advance; No. 12 Dutch Standard was last quoted at 10⅜ reals ₱ arroba.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm at 1-10 premium. FLOUR quiet but firm; Spring Extras, $5 25@$6 90. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1 at $1 21@$1 24; No. 2, sellers, $1 15⅜. CORN quiet but firmer; New sold at 58½c. OATS firmer and advanced ½c.; No. 2 at 53½c.@53⅝c.; Rejected grades, 50½c. RYE firmer and in fair demand at $1 19½@$1 21 for fresh receipts. BARLEY dull and declined 2c.@4c.; quoted at $1 85. WHISKY quiet at 90c. Mess PORK strong at $31 25@$31 50. LARD quiet and easier at 18c.@18¼c. Sweet-pickled HAMS, 17¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 15c.@15¼c., loose; Cumberlands, 14¼c.@14½c., loose. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12c. White GREASE, 15c.@15¼c.; Yellow do., 12½c.@13½c.; Brown do., 10½c.@11c. Dressed HOGS dull and easier; sales at $12 50. Live HOGS dull and declined 25c.@50c.; quoted at $9@$9 65. COTTON nominally lower. CATTLE—Cows and Light Steers, $5 15@$6 15; Fair to Good Shipping Steers, $6 40@$7. RECEIPTS—16,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,800 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—17,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats, 6,500 bushels Rye, 2,800 bushels Barley, 3,800 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON advanced ⅛c.; Middlings, 28⅛c.; sales 3,500 bales; receipts, 4,824 bales; exports, 3,100 bales. GOLD, 133⅛. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 144⅛; Commercial, 143⅛@144; New-York Sight, ⅛@¼ premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 37½; Double Extra, $7 12½; Treble Extra, $7 37½. CORN scarce at 85c.@87c. OATS, 74c.@75c. BRAN firm at $1 15. HAY firm; Prime, $28@$30. PORK dull and lower; quoted at $33. BACON lower; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. LARD nominal; Tierce, 20c.; Keg, 22c. SUGAR active and higher; Common, 12½c.@13c.; Prime, 15¼c.; Yellow Clarified, 16¾c.@17c. MOLASSES active; Prime, 79c.@82½c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR active; demand partly speculative; sales 2,000 bbls. Family at $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull at $1 40@$1 50 for No. 2 and No. 1 Red. CORN firm at 64c.@65c. for Ear. OATS firm; No. 1, 67c.@68c. RYE scarce and firmer; sales at $1 45. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON higher; Middlings, 28c. WHISKY 93c. PROVISIONS unsettled and little doing; uniform quotations cannot be given. Mess PORK held at $32. LARD, 19½c. BACON held at 14c., 16½c. and 17c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides. GOLD, 132½. TOBACCO in good demand; sales of 220 hhds. at full rates.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR inactive; No. 2 City-ground Spring, $6@$6 50. WHEAT neglected; entirely nominal. CORN dull; sales, 10 car loads New at 76c.@76½c.@77c. on track, and held at 90c. in store. OATS nominal at 65c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 35 in store. BARLEY active; sales, 1,000 bushels Canada at $2 10 in store; 2,800 bushels do. at $2 10 delivered. SEEDS quiet but firm; Clover, $9 25; Peavine, $10; Timothy, $3 50@$3 75; Flax, $2 50. Mess PORK dull and heavy at $33. LARD dull at 21½c.@22c. HIGHWINES dull at 94c. bid, 96c. asked.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON quiet; Middlings, 29½c.@30½c. CLOVERSEED in fair demand at $9 75@$10. FLAXSEED in demand at $2 65. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $6@$6 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 75@$8 50; Ohio do., $8 25@$9; Fancy, $10@$12. WHEAT—Prime scarce; Red, $1 85@$1 90; Amber, $1 95; White, $2@$2 10. RYE commands $1 55. CORN in fair demand; Yellow, 88c.@89c. OATS steady at 74c.@76c. PETROLEUM, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY nominal at 97c.@$1.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—Ordinary and good Ordinary, 24c.@25c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 60@$1 70 for Prime Red and White Fall. Fair to Choice Fall, $1 85@$2 10. CORN declining; quoted at 67c.@75c. OATS dull at 62c.@66c. BARLEY heavy. RYE declining. WHISKY unchanged. PROVISION market entirely demoralized. LARD nominally 18½c.@19c. CATTLE quiet at $2 50@$7 for very inferior to extra grade. HOGS—Heavy to extra heavy, $9 50@$10 75. RECEIPTS—3,200 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bbls. Flour.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 29½c. FLOUR dull but nominally unchanged. WHEAT very dull, low grades unsalable. CORN firm and in good demand; White, 92c.@94c.; Yellow, 87c.@88c. OATS dull at 70c.@75c. RYE nominal at $1 50@$1 55. Mess PORK quiet at $33. BACON quiet; Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders 15¼c.@15½c. HAMS, 21c. LARD dull at 20¼c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

The total receipts of CATTLE for the week were 5,500 head, 3,500 head of which have changed hands here at prices ranging from 6c. to 9c. ₱ lb., live weight, which indicates a decline of at least ½c. ₱ lb. The average quality of the offerings was good, but only a few sales were made above 8½c. The fair steady demand for SHEEP is continued, with sales at 4c.@9½c. ₱ lb., according to weight and quality; receipts, 15,000 head. A sale of 200 Dressed HOGS is reported at 15¼c.@15½c.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR dull but prices unchanged. WHEAT—No 1 at $1 18¼; No. 2 at $1 12¼. OATS—54c. for New. CORN quiet; New Shelled, 59c.@60c. RYE active; No. 1 at $1 14@$1 15. BARLEY dull at $1 85@$1 90 for No. 2. PROVISIONS inactive; Mess PORK, $31 50. Dressed HOGS dull at $12@$12 50. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 300 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR unchanged with a light demand; sales, 700 bbls. at $7@$7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $8@$8 50 for Amber Winter, $9 for White, and $10 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN dull; small sales No. 1 at $1. OATS, 68c. for Western. BARLEY and RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, $2 15 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $35 ₱ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—To Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 95c.; to Albany, 67c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 269 head; prices have advanced fully ¼c.; sales Extra at $13 50@$14; First Quality, $12 25@$13 25; Second Quality, $10 75@$12; Third Quality, $8 50@$10 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 2,130 head; market generally unchanged; sales at 4c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

TOBACCO—Sales 350 hhds. at full rates. COTTON, 28¼c. Mess PORK, $31 50@$32. LARD, 20c. BACON Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Bulk Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c., all packed. FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 50@$1 56. CORN, 60c.@62c. OATS, 60c.@63c. WHISKY, 92@93c.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

SUGAR active; No. 12 Dutch Standard is quoted at 10¼@10¾ reals ₱ arrobe. EXCHANGE—On London, 14@15 ₱ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 3@3¼ ₱ cent. premium; short sight, 3¾@4¼ ₱ cent. premium.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firm; prices unchanged. OATS firm at 63c. RYE steady at $1 28@$1 29. BARLEY quiet at $2 for State and Canada grades. Dressed HOGS dull and nothing doing. PROVISIONS dull.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 51½c. RESIN quiet at $1 82½c. for Strained and No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 85@$2 90. TAR declined 5c.; sales at $3. COTTON firm at 27c.@28c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON in fair demand; the firmness on the part of holders has restricted transactions; sales, 650 bales; Middlings, 28¼c.@28¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb 23.

COTTON market more active, with a slight advance; sales, 452 bales; Middlings, 27¾c.@28c.; receipts, 426 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON—Demand fair; market closed quiet; sales 150 bales Low Middling at 27½c.@27¾c.; receipts, 446 bales; exports, 495 bales.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

COTTON firmer and improved ¼c. Sales 550 bales; Middlings, 28½c.@29¼c. Receipts 836 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 46; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56⅛; Gold, 132¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Antwerp	Feb. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 11	Harvre	New-York.
Java	Feb. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cuba	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Feb. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Feb. 25	New-York	Bremen.
India	Feb. 27	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	Feb. 27	New-York	London.
City of Antwerp	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana.
Quaker City	Feb. 27	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Cuba*, close at 11:30 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 12:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. W.	Raining	34
Halifax	E.	Raining	34
Portland	N.	Raining	32
Boston	N. E.	Raining	37
New-York	N. E.	Raining	42
Philadelphia	N. E.	Raining	38
Wilmington	N. E.	Raining	49
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	60
Fortress Monroe	S.	Cloudy	62
Richmond	W.	Raining	58
Savannah	N. N. W.	Raining	61
Augusta	S. W.	Raining	65
Oswego	E.	Snowing	24
Buffalo	N E.	Snowing	28
Pittsburg	—	Raining	31
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	17
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	39
New-Orleans	N. W.	Cloudy	41
Key West	S. W.	Clear	82
Havana	—	Clear	80

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—W. H. Belden and lady, J. H. Muller and lady, Mrs. Brand and child, Samuel Goldsboro, John Murphy, W. Lordwig, Alonzo Lennox, R. Hamilton, W. Hoyt, E. Peck, T. Smith, L. Leach, C. K. Williams, Jacob Rich, Henry Sears, Daniel Holmes.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Capt. McKenzie, Geo. S. Nichols, Mr. Gale, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Wilson and child, Miss Everett and servant, F. Hall, A. Ludde, Miss Julia Robinson, Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, Miss Helen Shaw, F. Heeney, F. Richards.

FEB. 23—*In steamship Main, from Bremen*—Mr. Steelwag, Bernhard Veit, Hermann Sinauer, Felix Veit, Henry W. Schmidt, M. L. Marowetz, Mrs. Julie Lang, and 14 in second cabin.

FEB. 23—*In steamship Virginia, from Liverpool*—James Shoesmitz. Wm. Haywood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 42 | Sun sets.... 5 46 | Moon sets.. 5 17
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 46 | Gov. Island. 6 35 | Hell Gate.. 7 57

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 23.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Grant, Quick, New-Orleans Feb. 14, and the Bar 15th, at 4 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker. Arrived 22d, and was detained 12 hours in the Bay by fog.

Steamship Saragossa, Ryder, Charleston Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary. 22d, 3 P. M., arrived at Sandy Hook and anchored inside the Bar; thick fog.

Steamship Virginia, (Br.,) Forbes, Liverpool Feb. 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 147 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah 67 hours, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Feb. 21, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Bristol, Eng., Dec. 2, with railroad iron to Wm. Nelson, Jr. Experienced constant westerly gales up to lon. 70, from thence easterly and southerly winds, with calms and fogs; saw an unusual quantity of drift wood, such as pieces of boats, oars, painted wood, &c.; Jan. 1, lat. 40 35, lon. 23 25, passed close to ship Michigan, (of Quebec,) abandoned, dismasted and water-logged, with decks swept and rudder gone; Feb. 8, lat. 36 01, lon. 59 40, boarded schr. Prince of Wales, 8 ds. from St. Mary's Bay, N. S. The J. P. W. was detained off the Hook 36 hours by fog.

Bark Aurora, (Norw.,) Nordberg, Cette 58 ds., with wines to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 6 Had heavy westerly gales on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. in the Gulf Stream; remainder of passage fine weather.

Bark Sea Eagle, Coste, New-Orleans via Key West, with mdse. to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Bark Teresa, (Dutch,) Gade, Maracaibo Jan. 27, and the Bar Feb. 4, with mdse. to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Harvest Queen, Scholtz, of and from Bermuda 9 ds., having on board a part of the cargo of Br. ship Koomar, to E. E. Morgan's Sons—vessel to Middleton & Co. Had very heavy weather during the passage.

Brig Jane, (of Gibraltar,) Smith, Seville via Hempstead Beach, L. I., (where she was ashore,) with mdse. to A. P. Francia. Was got off 22d without damage, and towed to this port by the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company's steamers.

Schr. W. S. Doughten, Dayton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Advance, Robinson, Millbridge 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Benj. Strong, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. S. Moody, Abbott, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Z. L. Adams, Robinson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. L. White, Rich, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Conaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. B. Mahony, Mahony, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Jas. Jarrard, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah N. Smith, Gray, Rockport, with ice for Baltimore.

Schr. Samuel Fish, Reed, Rockport, with ice for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Geo. Hunt, ——, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. White Sea, Taylor, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Little David, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Forest Queen, Barnes, Belfast, with produce to Wm. Barnes.

Schr. Justina, Dean, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Small, New-Haven.

Schr. Hyranger, Jones, Providence.

Schr. D. C. Floyd, Wheaton, Newport.

Schr. Roxana Burley, Small, Taunton.

Schr. Herald, Parker, Fall River.

Schr. M. J. Chadwick, Gage, Providence.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Miller, Fall River.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Potter, New-London.

Schr. Mary S. Wonson, Boyce, Newport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Newport.

Schr. Modesty, Bearse, Newport, for Virginia.

BELOW—Brig Scio, (of Barbados.)

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Etna, for Liverpool via Halifax; Virgo, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 23—Arr. steamship George Appold, from Baltimore; bark Volunteer, Messina; brigs Giles Loring and Chillianwallah, do.; Southern Cross, Havana; schrs. Mary Brewer, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 23—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York; yacht Henrietta, Key West; schrs. C. F. Mayo, Baltimore; Golden City, Norfolk; S. L. Morgan, Baracoa.

Sld. schrs. Florence Nowell, for Wood's Hole; Gertel Lewis, Baltimore; Franklin, Wilmington, N. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 23.—Passed out, ship Southern Rights, from Norfolk for Liverpool.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 20—Arr. schrs. Onward, from Nantucket for New-York; Hero, Salem for do.

21st—Arr. schr. George W. Pierce, from Tangier for Portland.

22d—Arr. schr. Eastern Light, from Tangier for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23—Arr. steamship Fannie, from Baltimore, in distress, boiler blowed out; brig Hase, from New-York; schrs. Sappes, from Nassau and Mary B. Sims, from New-York; steamship Wyoming, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamship Leo, for New-York; schr. Lucy Holmes, for Doboy; brig Charles Miller, Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Main, (N. G.,) Von Oterendorp, from Bremen, which arrived off Sandy Hook the 22d, and anchored, came up to the City Tuesday A. M., reports: Left Southampton on the 9th of February, at 10 P. M.; passed the Needles the 10th at 12:30 A. M.; brings 30 cabin and 170 steerage passengers. Feb. 10 at 11:30 A. M., while discharging the pilot off Eddystone, passed a full-rigged ship with loss of sails, foremast, bowsprit, &c.; a man-of-war engaged to take her in tow. Had heavy westerly winds until Monday, 15th, when the gale increased to a perfect hurricane, with a wild, high sea running, which lasted for 30 hours. On the 17th, 18th and 19th, moderate weather and fresh breeze from the westward; Feb. 19, at 8 A. M., saw steamer Westphalia, hence for Hamburg; a high swell from S. W. At noon fell in with the brig Kitty Coburn, 149 ds. from Trieste, short of provisions; boats, bulwarks and water-casks stove, mainboom carried away, and sails split; lowered a boat and provided her with the necessaries; the same evening a heavy gale from S. W.; wild sea running, threatening sky all round, heavy lightnings, wind veering round from S. W. through S. to S. E.; Feb. 20, from 1 to 3 A. M.; a hurricane, wind veering round from S. E. through S. W. to N. W.; after 3 o'clock a constant heavy gale from N. W.; Feb. 21, moderate breeze from N. E.; at 3 P. M, passed a French steamship, at 5 an Inman steamer, and at 6 a steamer of the National Line, bound east; Feb. 22, passed Sandy Hook lightship at 1:30 P. M.; was detained by a dense fog, and anchored off Sandy Hook. Passed, the 20th, at 3 P. M., steamship America, hence for Bremen.

The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool and Queenstown, which arrived the 22d, did not sail from Queenstown until Monday noon, Feb. 8, owing to gales which prevented the mails from being put on board.

The schr. Olive Branch, Darling, from Smithtown, with timber for New-York, ran ashore on the Grid-Iron, Hell Gate, and is full of water.

Spoken, &c.

Jennie—brig, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, Jan. 25, lat. 25 15, lon. 34 20.

Moses Day—brig, for New-York, Feb. 8, lat. 24, lon. 63.

Romance—brig, (of Baltimore,) from Navassa for Baltimore, Feb. 13, off Inagua. Would put into Inagua for cargo.

Foreign Ports.

At Bermuda, Feb. 13, ship Island Home, aground on a bank in the harbor, bound out; had been in that situation at the time 3 ds.; brig W. Creevy and schr. Arrow, to sail in 2 ds.; ship Constellation, Ives, from Liverpool for New-York, arrived leaking badly on the 8th, having been out 68 ds., short of provisions, and had to throw part of cargo overboard to lighten ship; chartered brig Victoria, (of St. John, N. B.,) Purdy, to take part of cargo to New-York so the vessel may lighten to go into the harbor.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg via Southampton, arrived to-day, on her way to New-Orleans.

The steamship Liberty also arrived from Baltimore.

1869.
THE
MUTUAL
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co.
NEWARK, N. J.
ORGANIZED 1845.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
STRICTLY MUTUAL.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1869.

Balance as per Statement, Jan. 1, 1868			$13,687,467 47
Received for Premiums during the year 1868		$4,952,057 93	
Received for Interest during the year 1868		903,987 85	
Received for Annuity Bond during the year 1868		500 00	
Total Receipts for 1868		$5,856,545 78	
PAID:			
Claims by Death	$1,072,061 66		
Policies Purchased	356,684 23		
Advertising, Printing, Salaries, Postage, Exchange, &c.	108,392 22		
Taxes and Internal Revenue	57,018 26		
Commissions to Agents	425,241 87		
Physicians' Fees	32,192 24		
Annuities	164 00		
Return Premiums	1,906,312 85	$3,958,066 73	$1,898,479 05
Total			$15,585,946 52
ASSETS.			
Cash on hand	$581,739 56		
United States Securities	1,551,500 00		
State, City and County Bonds	3,225,942 82		
Bonds and Mortgages	4,644,184 23		
Real Estate	134,299 89		
Loans on Policies in force	5,392,274 52		
Loans on Scrip	1,621 25		
Due for Premiums in course of transmission	54,384 25	—$15,585,946 52	
Interest due and accrued	347,475 23		
Premiums due, not yet received, on issues principally of November and December	491,805 26	—839,280 49	
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1869		$16,425,227 01	

A dividend of return premiums of Fifty (50) per cent. has been declared on the Life Policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1868, applicable to the premiums paid in 1867; on ordinary Endowment Policies of the same year Forty (40) per cent.; and on non-forfeiting Endowments Thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent.

The Directors have also ordered the payment of the TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND (that DECLARED IN 1868) to the members entitled to the same, as their premiums become due during the year 1869; those holding Scrip to be allowed the same as CASH in payment of Premiums, and where there is a loan the amount to be credited thereon.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
BENZ. C. MILLER, Treasurer.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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